THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,7011—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	10000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
*12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	14000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting **Steamer** at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. 1912
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kaleo	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	990
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	967
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,200
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
b Kanzler	...3000	Schapp	... 2nd August 1912.
Markgraf	...3880	Jantzen	... 17th August 1912.
b Praesident	...3319	Schutt	..... 2nd Sept. 1912.

b Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 19th July, 1912.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra.. 1695	Thurs.	8th August	9 a.m.	
Linga ... 2125	Friday	9th August	†6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 7th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Debai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 Tons on 3rd August.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons, on 10th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
2nd August, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 680	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga.	20th Aug. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	P. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belaito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE :	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	,, ,, 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empira.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

THE silly season in London invariably produces a host of enquiries on interesting topics such as

Should officials bet ?
Should clergymen dance ?
Should nurse-maids read novels ?
Should bachelors be taxed ?
Should wives obey their husbands ?

Even in this city we have been lectured through our local Newspapers pro and con, on a question which has been causing no little excitement.

The dull monsoon days of Bombay offer a splendid opportunity for discussions of this nature and the idea has suggested itself to us that we should disprove the question

ARE WE EXPENSIVE ?

We can safely and emphatically reply to this question in the negative. It has never been our desire to attempt competition with either the "Bazaar" or the Trader in goods of low grade.

On the contrary, we have for nearly 40 years endeavoured, successfully we consider, to confine our business to the very best that Science, Art and the world's gem markets have produced. It should not, therefore, be surmised that because articles offered by us for sale are sometimes costly they are, PER SE, expensive.

Quality for quality, we claim that goods offered by us are as good an intrinsic value as those of any high class firm trading in jewellery, silver goods or watches, in an out of India. In fact, instances have come under our notice where constituents of ours have discovered, off-times too late, that

BARGAINS

they have made elsewhere have been no bargains at all, and that they could have procured an infinitely superior article at our establishment at the same price paid for the inferior article.

These are no idle words but positive facts, details of which can be provided to bona-fide enquirers. We do not brag of it; we simply refer to it to strengthen our remarks.

A reference to our general Price list will show that we do not ignore small things, since we carry in our representative stock articles priced

AS LOW AS Rs. 2.

Orders or repairs, of however small a value, are treated with the same care and respect as these applying to higher priced goods.

We therefore claim that we are

NOT AN EXPENSIVE FIRM

in support of which statement we possess the valued testimony of a CLIENTELLE who recognise the fact that what they buy from us is artistically the best and, intrinsically, excellence value.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.. (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

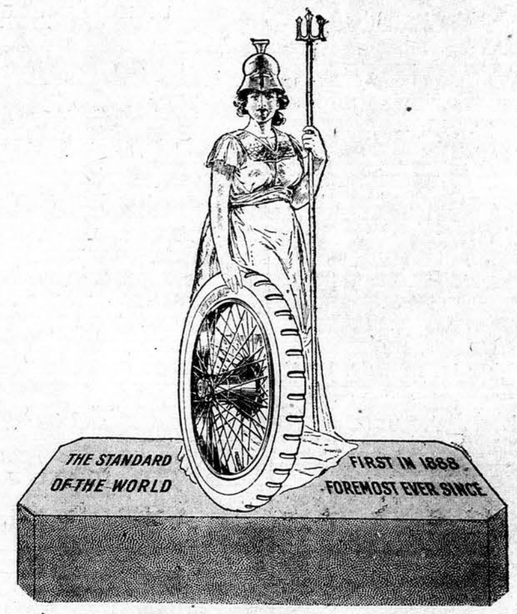
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION

"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)



Brittania Rules the Waves
AND
DUNLOPS
Rule the Roads.

Dunlop Tyres are a product of expert British Workmanship, combined with the highest grade material, Dunlop Tyres by the test of experience have been shown the

BEST FOR INDIA.

DUNLOP PNEUM TIC TYRE CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace St. MADRAS, 188c Mount Rd. CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA ?
Is it fair to your friends ?
You cannot take chances in
CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH
India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE
whether he is satisfied with his
VULCAN MOTOR CAR
and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.
TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.
By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for Bombay and Western India of the Union Anti-Fouling Composition Co, Ld., of Glasgow, Makers of "VAN DER LINDEN'S" Ships Composition raint Anti-corrosive, Anti-Fouling, Boot-topping and Hold Compositions and Paints.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Engineers, Ship-wrights and Coppersmiths,
Bombay.

Bombay, 1st August 1912.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-Eighth DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 Forty per share has been declared, and will be payable on APPLICATION on and after TUESDAY the 6th Prox. to Shareholders on the Register on the 31st Inst.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street between the hours of 11-30 and 4 p. m., Standard Time, on Week days, and between 11-30 a. m. and 2-30 p. m. Standard Time on SATURDAYS.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st July 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that AMBARAM DEVISHA has contracted to sell the immoveable property mentioned in the Schedule, hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand upon the said property or any part thereof by way of lease, mortgage, incumbrance, gift, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to send notice of their claim in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the Purchaser at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within seven days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any claim or demand of which notice has not been then received.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Bapu Khote Street in Bombay bearing Collector's Old Nos. 210-215, New No. 7524, Old Survey No, 1993, New Survey No. 765 and Assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6000, Street No. 238-240 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Bapu Khote Street on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Chahildas Lalloobhai and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of Govindji Lowji which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this day of August, 1912.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.

Sixty years—Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1912.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 110 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st January, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Ooorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

No. 11852-1 (A. G.-5).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE Services of pensioned and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers-in-charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar for Pathans, Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans, Jullunder for Sikhs, and Dogras, Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Deckani Musalmans.
(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

R. GRAHAM, Major,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 24th July 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.

Only a portion is now available for public.

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A Real Bumper Programme This Week.

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A charming story with an exceptionally pretty ending. It makes one feel happy to have seen such a picture.
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A thrilling drama bristling with sensation. A blending of gorgeous scenery with powerfully dramatic situations.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
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The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

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   b. French Naval Disaster.
   c. Pit Disaster in Yorkshire,
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   e. Scarborough Historical Pageant, etc., etc., etc.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000

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ESTAPLISHED 1880.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
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Honolulu	San Francisco
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Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
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IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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TRY THE
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THE
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TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
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TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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On MONDAY, the 5th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
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At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay. The effects of the late Mathuradas Lakhmidas such as small pearl necklace, gold bangles, gold necklaces, gold rings, silver ornaments and pots, silver and copper foreign coins, silk sarees, copper and brass pots &c.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 „ „ victoria.
1 „ „ brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

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The materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 22: 48-52: 19-21: 74-78 case No. 347: 75; 168: 264 First and Second Nowrojee Hill Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant piece of land at Cavel Street.
Suit No. 579 of 1911.
Balaram Pandurang Vagal and others ...Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Shamrao Narayan Vagal and others.....Defendants

Under instructions of Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit dated the 25th day of March, 1912 Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1912 at the hour of 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises undermentioned immoveable property that is to say all that vacant piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate lying and being at Cavel Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 3809 and Street No. 144 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the vacant piece of land belonging to Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the new Public Road called Cavel Street on or towards the South partly by the property of Maneckjee Darruwalla partly by the property of Anandrao Ramchandra and partly by the property of Jao Noronha on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the West partly by the property belonging to Dinshaw Kerawalla and partly by the property of Bai Sonabai Behramji Poohkhanawalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the said Receiver at their office, at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1912.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Re. 1 Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

London, July 31.] [Bombay, Aug. 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 3-4	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	1-4	
4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-2	1-2	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 3-4	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 7-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 1-4	1-4	
Exchanges on London at Paris...	25·24 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20 48 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	3	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 11-16	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £275,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 30,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta
„ 12,40,000 „ to Bombay
„ 6,50,000 „ to Madras

„ 49,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 2 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·02.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. ...... were allotted to Calcutta.
„ ...... „ to Bombay.
„ 1,00,000 „ to Madras.

„ 2,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received nil per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received nil per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier—Quiet
Futures Firm
Manchester Business quiet
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 5,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·4—11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 7-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·11	7·10	7·99
—11	—04	—05
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·92	6·86	6·86
—06	—05	—04
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr**
6·86	6·86	6·87
—04	—05	—05

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 12·85 Jan. 12·86.
New York Noon call Oct. 12·85 Jan. 12·86.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·01 Jan. 13·05.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 2,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 5,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 13·20+10

Futures—Month of Oct 12·89+13
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·89+12
{ Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on favourable cotton goods situation

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 13 1-8 unchgd
Futures month of Oct ... 13·03+05
Futures month of Jan ... 13·07+05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 14-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	d 6
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	d 6 3-16
Good Bhownagger ...	d 6 3-16
F. G. Bhownagger ...	d 6 5-16
Fine Bhownagger ...	d 6 7-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	d 6 7-16
Good Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 4-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 6-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	d 6 8-16
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d 6 4-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d 6 8-16
Good Broach ...	d 6 7-16
F. G. Broach ...	d 6 17-32
Fine Broach ...	d 6 12-16
Good Khandeish ...	d 6 2-16
F. G. Khandeish...	d 6 4-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ...
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 1-4+1-4
Do Months—July-Aug—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... .
Do Month ... Unchgd

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...54 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 63—1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 55 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-1-9
Aug-Sept.—Hull—Business done—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-16 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 9 1-2—1-2d.
Aug-Sept.—Sellers

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 90 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 1-16+11-16

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35-6 d
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... 36 9
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Dull.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C F India (Double bags) ...13 3 +3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Steady. Nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 10 3 + 1-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
12 5 +2 1-2—Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Market steadier.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Mouth of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 1 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 11—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 3—Aug.—Value.
Do. 11 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 1 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 12—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12 3—Aug.—Value.
Do. 12 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Little more enquiry but not much doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [1st Aug, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
75 Bars Silver	1,50,000	London	Comptoir National.
4 Boxes Sovs	3,00,000	Melbourne	do
2 Boxes Sovs	1,50,090	Sydney	do
35 Bars Silver	75,000	London	Russo-Asiatic Bank
74 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	19	22,340
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	27	32,708

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 62 lakhs up, the Bank rate being unchanged at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

Practically the whole of yesterday's Councils were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4d. tenderers, however, receiving only 2 per cent. One lakh T. T. went at 1s. 4 1-16d. completing the 50 lakhs offered. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 50 lakhs. The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Later on better than 1s. 4d. Demand was unobtainable owing to a good enquiry. Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France ...170 1-2
Do. do Marks ...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...145 3-4
Shanghai „ ...198
Japan „ ...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 1-2 for Cash and 96 3.8 for the Settlement and after declining 1-16 closes steady at about the opening rate. The amount of business passing has been very moderate.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 8 0
Settlement ... „ 96 5 0 to 96 6 0

BULLION:—

The London market reports arise of 1-8 in the price of ready Silver, to 27 3-4, and 1-16 for forward delivery to 27 7-8, on Indian buying. New York was 1-4 up at 60 1-4. The local market opened steady at yesterday's closing rates and has advanced 3-16 during the day, closing quotations for ready and forward being as under. A small business has been done Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 9
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 9
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 70 5 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 70 5 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 70 8 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 79 11 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 79 11 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 79 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American market closed steadier yesterday with a small to moderate advance, and Liverpool recovered part of the opening decline. Private telegrams report showers in Texas. The local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 314 1-2. Small fluctuations have occurred during the day and only a very moderate business has been transacted in "suttas" in the bazaar, many speculators awaiting developments in the Home markets. Closing prices are as under, the tone being steady.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate, and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	324	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	315	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	„	312	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	309	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	303	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	300	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	288	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	278	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	279	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	285	Dec.
„ „ „ ...	„	292	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	264	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	300	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„	275	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	285	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... ... Dull.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·10	6·99	6·92	6·86
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
6·85	6·86	6·86	6·88
—01	unchgd	unchgd	+01

Apl.-May. 6·88 New position

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED:—

The market is easier in sympathy with Home advices.

We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.
September ... „ 11 9 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 10 9 9 „

RAPESEED:—Quiet.
We Quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 5 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 1 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 9 1 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 53 0 0 D J
Black Kutni ... „ 46 0 0 D J

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Easier. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs 12 7 0 B. T.
Forward ... „ 13 4 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 37 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... Rs. 27 0 0
Forward ... „ 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 B. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 7 0 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 9 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,745
Bank of India ...	65 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	69
Indian Specie ...	65

MILLS.

David ...	465
Kohinoor ...	775
Manockji Petit ...	2,710
New Great Eastern ...	245
Standard ...	1,370

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	172
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	187
Bombay S. N. Pref. ...	295
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,530

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	536 1-4 C D

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	4,451	bales.
Wheat ...	42,115	cwts.
Linseed ...	23,443	„
Rapeseed ...	3,034	„
Gingellyseed ...	238	„
Poppyseed ...	3,700	„
Groundnuts...	nil.	
Castorseed ...	2,671	„
Rice ...	12,495	„
Myrabollams..	116	„
Cottonseed ...	nil.	
Mowraseed ...	4,266	„
Gram ...	3,681	„
Joowar ...	493	„
Maize ...	nil	
Barley ...	2,873	„

JOURNALIST'S TRAGIC END.

Body Found in Singapore Harbour.

The Marine police of Singapore on July 16th recovered from the harbour the body of a European. They first received information shortly before nine o'clock that a corpse was floating in the sea about thirty yards off the Esplanade. A boat was sent out and the body was brought up the river to the Marine Police Station. It was respectably clothed in a European coat and buff trousers and the soft collar round its neck was open. Nothing was found in the pockets but a comb and a chit bearing the address of a local gentleman.

In the course of the forenoon the body was identified as that of William Grey Nixon, a journalist, who at one time was on the staff of the "Daily Telegraph," London and more recently was temporarily employed in Bombay and on "The Englishman," Calcutta, leaving there to take another appointment. For the past year or two his life has been rather erratic and he has visited most of the coasts between Calcutta and Shanghai in the course of his wanderings. He went to Singapore about two months ago, via Penang, and the F. M. S. and, after a fortnight in hospital with an attack of dysentery, he got temporary employment in Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Co's motor department, where he was engaged in compiling stock-lists. His circumstances for the time being were such as to discount the idea of suicide. It is more probable that he fell into the sea accidentally and was drowned. He was seen in town, at all events, late the previous afternoon.

Deceased was a man of good family, his father being a solicitor of high standing in Scotland. Only a month ago his people wrote to the Singapore police asking if they could inform them of his whereabouts, as Singapore was the place from which they had last heard from him. Despite his reduced circumstances, Nixon was obviously a man of considerable talent. He was a member of the Masonic order.

Those who wish to fly the correct American flag now must add two stars to the forty-six, which were the proper number a few weeks ago. By the Constitution, a star must be added to the flag on the 4th instant following the admission of any new State to the Union, and last January, President Taft signed the proclamations under which the territories of New Mexico and Arizona attained full State honours. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth stars will just fill up the corner of the Flag devoted to the individual states, stellar symbols, and the six rows of eight stars each are likely to remain long undisturbed, as only Alaska and the Indian territory now remain, without full sovereign statehood, and there is little prospect of these being promoted for many years to come.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MARTYR—July 25, at Calcutta, Mrs. Reuben P. Martyr (nee Dalrymple-Clarke), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McGREGOR—TIBBETTS—July 6, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. D. H. Gillan, Kenneth Stewart McGregor to Constance Eugenie Tibbetts.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 6 a.m.
University Senate Meeting 5-45 p. m.
Harwood Football League match.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "If you want a thing well done, get an expert to do it for you."—Rome Sentinel.

ENGLISH MAILS.

Departure.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 9-30 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March ....Through Night to Light..E. Linkien
Overture ......Light Cavalry ....F. Von.Suppe
Valse..........Verschniabbe Licke ...Paul Lincke
Selection ......The Emerald Isle ....Sullivan & German
Three Dances..Tom Jones ....E. German
Selection ......The Arcadians ....Monckton & Talbot
Characteristic Patrol........The Baby Parade........A. Prjor

Band at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

Y. M. C. A.—The Rev. H. E. Barrell will address the Sunday evening union meeting, at the Central Branch, Wodehouse Road, at 9 p.m., upon the subject "Unique Influence." Special music is being arranged.

Lecture.—The lecture on the "Necessity, Usefulness, and Advantages of a Catholic Hospital" which was to have been delivered on the 28th July, was postponed on account of inclement weather and will be held next Sunday at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, at 6-30 p. m.

Association of Bombay Architects.—A lecture on "Suggestions for the Proposed Town-planning Act" will be delivered by Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, before the Association of Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, on the first floor, Readmoney House, Apollo Bunder Road, on Saturday, at 6 p. m.

Burglary in a Parsi's House.—Maneckji Ratanji, a Parsi residing in Balaram Street, reports to the police that on Wednesday night his family went out to a wedding, while he had to go to work on night duty. His house was broken into from a sweeper's gully, and ornaments were stolen of the collective value of Rs. 456.

Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary, Sion.—During the month of June the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,162, among them the number of new admissions was 688 being classified as stated below:—Hindoos 396; Musulmans 139; Parsees 3; Christians 113 and other class 37. The average daily attendance was 72.

Students' Brotherhood.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Miss Sherene S. Paruck, M.A., will deliver a public address to-morrow at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Mandir hall, Girgaon, on "Stray leaves from the Works of Lord Morley." Mr. A. L. Coverton, Principal, Elphinstone College, has kindly consented to preside. On Sunday, the 4th instead of the regular class by Prof. P. A. Wadia, the Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume, M.A., D.D., of Ahmednagar, will deliver a public address on "Character" at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir hall, Girgaon.

Motor-car Accident.—A motor-car No. 1250 was being driven along Parel Road by one Kaikhusro Dinshaw Patel, when a Hindu girl named Bhikhibai, aged about nine years, who was running across the road, ran straight on to the mudguard and was knocked down. It was stated that car was on the proper side of the road and was going at an ordinary rate. The girl was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had sustained a fracture of the left thigh, and severe injuries to her head. She was detained there for treatment.

A Jamadar's Misadventure.—At the Morgue yesterday morning, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Genoo Jiva, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years. The evidence showed that the deceased, who was a jamadar in the Madhavji Dharamsey mills, was dismissed from service, as he was charged with embezzling the company's money. The deceased took this very much to heart and became ill. On Wednesday he took some powder, believing it to be quinine and began to vomit. He was removed to hospital, where it was ascertained that he had taken strychnine. A verdict of misadventure was returned.

The Congress Presidentship.—A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Tuesday last under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, at which the following resolution was unaminously adopted: "That under Art XXIII of the Congress constitution, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee recommends that H. H. the Aga Khan be elected President of the ensuing session of the Congress, and failing him any one of the under is mentioned three gentlemen be elected the President:—(1) The Hon. Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, (2) the Hon. Mr. Ganga Prasad Varma, (3) the Hon. Mr Bhupendranath Basu.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2 d Aug. 1912.

440. Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) on Monday the 5th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

All Matches to be Played in Bombay.

PROBABLE VENUE.

A meeting of the representatives of the four Gymkhanas was held last evening in the Bombay Gymkhana, the following gentlemen being present:—Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr. E. L. Sale and Mr. Reid representing the Bombay Gymkhana; Dr. M. E. Pavri and M. G. E. Divecha representing the Parsi Gymkhana, Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Naik representing the Hindu Gymkhana and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. H. C. Tayebji representing the Islam Gymkhana.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting the representatives of the different Gymkhanas inspected the various plots available in Bombay.

After the inspection they reassembled and the following resolutions were arrived at.

That all the Quadrangular matches be played in Bombay.

That two patches be prepared, one on the border of the present Gymkhana cricket ground, towards the Police Court building, and another on the Marine Lines ground. The direction of the pitches should extend from North to South and the expense should be jointly borne by the committees of the four Gymkhanas, eight days before the date fixed for the first match the Committee will again meet and select one of the two plots. All matches to be played on the plot so selected.

BARONETS C. C.

A team of the Parsee Baronet Cricket Club will proceed on Monday to play the annual fixture with the Ahmednagar Gymkhana on the 6th and 7th inst, and to play the Deccan Gymkhana at Poona on the 9th and 10th instant. The following will represent the team:—Messrs. D. M. Raja (capt); R. P. Meherhomjee; D. C. Mistry; P. Pagdiwalla; J. Umrigar; P. J. Chenoy; F. Dadiseth; P. Lam; M. C. Bharucha; D. Kapadia and S. Madon.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

Horses Left in after Declaration Yesterday.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 1.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 1st August, 1912, for the first extra meeting next Saturday:—

Epsom Plate.—7 furlongs.

Pelargonium II	Langton
Bachelor's Khot	Valeriusfand
Bambino	Malmsey.

Beginners' Plate.—About 5 furlongs.

Pretty Good Sort	Mrs Bang
Mayfly IV	Lord Carlyon
Miss Santoi	Yvette
Not Yet	Macann
St Gilyen	Serpent and
Sperry	Yip.
Lasata	

Arabian Plate.—1 mile.

Real Gold	Miner Ghabjum,
Morley	Shireab
Harry Johnson	Regent Bustan
Boneparte	Berar and
Asfundier	Bunder Peg.
Shawcutt	

Arab Pony Trial Plate.—6 furlongs.

Magistrate	Majesty
Sirkar	Majeed
Fado	Brazu
Rajput	Creditor and
Kimberley	Gafal.
Mars	

Subalterns Plate.—half mile.

Date Finder	Castaway
Pioneer	Taki Khan and
Burg	Tofic Pasha
The Brat	

New Comers' Plate—(Div. 1)—About 5 furlongs.

Tahir	Lucky Slave
Moonspot	Mubrook
Solar Star	Egyptian Tide
Good Success	Mulla,
Shookri Beg	Raspberry
Best Chance	Favil Beg
Dalil	Different and
Mijbas	Hindoostan

New Comers' Plate.—(Div. 2.)

Long Boat	Tenebruse
Mahboob	Muzroo.
Amvad	Lord Timon
Mushtarak	Gowalhajular
Signal Watch Reminder	Peerage
Nobi	Tooman II
Sutleg	Simla and
Tezab	Nashad Pasha.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Bombay Athletic Defeated by the Y. M. C. A.

Y. M. C. A. (2): BOMBAY ATHLETIC (1).

The return engagement between these teams on the Cooperage last evening, was a poor and lifeless affair, kick-and-miss methods taking the place of football. The Wodehouse Road team won by two goals to one, their points both being secured from penalties, one in each half.

The Athletics got their goal when the second period was well advanced, a weak kick from Wilkie going into Doctor who allowed the ball to lob over the line.

The Athletics had made further changes. Woodford was dropped with T. Brewin, their places being taken by Hogan and Innes. The forward line was as weak as ever it was. Their victory places the Y. M. C. A. a step up, the Athletics now being at the bottom of the league table.

The teams were as follows:—

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Doctor; backs, Mathalone and Helton; half-backs, Hildreth, Knight and Dyce; forwards, Crump, Dummer, McDermott, Ranghardhan and D'Souza.

Bombay Athletics:—Goal, Walker; backs, Chapman and Barnard; half-backs, Wilkie, H. Templeton and Schultze; forwards, Hyde, Elliott, G Brewin; Innes and Hogan.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the team in the League table are now as follows:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals A.	P.
R. Warwicks ...	9	6	1	2	21	4	14
R. A. Temperance ...	9	6	1	2	16	7	14
R. G. Artillery ...	9	4	1	4	19	9	13
Bombay Gymkhana...	8	3	2	3	15	8	9
Byculla M. I....	8	1	4	3	4	15	5
Hornets ...	8	2	5	1	4	19	5
Y. M. C. A. ...	8	2	6	0	10	21	4
Bombay Athletic ...	7	1	5	1	7	13	3

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Weekly Competition.

There was an excellent entry for the weekly golf competition on Thursday morning, when twenty competitors in the senior and twenty-one in the junior competed in a handicap competition by medal play over nine holes. The new "time sheet" which has been introduced by the committee for the last two competitions, by which each couple have a specified time for starting is a great improvement on the old system. There was some rain during the night which made the greens rather heavy; otherwise the course was in excellent condition. The senior competition was won by Wheeler, who compelated the nine holes in 42 and, with a handicap of two strokes, returned a net score of 40. His card shows that at times he made some brilliant strokes, while at three holes he came badly to grief. He started none too well with a six to the first hole, but driving well to the second he holed out his approach shot and got a two. The second green is in a very bad condition and "putting" is generally more a matter of luck than good judgment, so he may consider himself extremely lucky to have had no putting to do on this particular green. The next two holes cost him 13 strokes, but he was unfortunate in going to the fourth, when his ball hit as telegraph wire, and it took him seven strokes to hole out. With four fours and a five to the last five holes he finished up in 42. Roberts, who was second, returned a card of 40 for the nine holes, but with his handicap of plus one he was one stroke worse than the winner. He played a steady game, his putting being extremely accurate. Taking a five and two fours to the first three holes he crossed the road in 13, but the next two holes cost him twelve strokes. He finished up well with a four and two threes to the last three holes, holing a long putt for three on the last green. The Junior competition was won by East. He played a steady game completing the nine holes in 47, which, with his handicap of seven strokes, made him nett 40, one stroke better than Savi, who returned a nett 41. Result:—

SENIORS.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
H. G. Wheeler ...	42	—2	40
A. L. F. Roberts ...	40	+1	41
A. Gittins ...	42	+1	43
H. E. Hart ...	43	Scr	43
Capt. H. S. Adair ...	44	+1	45
P. M. S. Saunderson...	49	—3	46
H. P. T. Lattey ...	47	Scr	47
C. A. Russ ...	47	Scr	47
R. C. Lowndes ...	48	—1	47
E. E. Coombs ...	48	Scr	48
T. H. Payne ...	48	Scr	48

JUNIORS.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
F. A. H. East ...	47	—7	40
E. F. Savi ...	48	—7	41
G. M. Hossack ...	49	—7	42
T. H. Watts ...	51	—9	42
R. D. Ball ...	49	—6	43
J. D. Sherston-Baker	53	—6	47
J. R. Landon ...	52	—4	48
C. E. Marsden ...	57	—8	49

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rav, LL.B., to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, with effect from the 1st August, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert to be Divisional Forest Officer South Nasik, vice Mr. G. R. Duxbury proceeding on leave.

Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Irani to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana.

Mr. Dalpatrai Jethanand Navani to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, pending further orders.

Mr. E. G. Oliver to hold charge of the office of Working Plans Officer, Sind Circle, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Southern Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. S. Butterworth or pending further orders.

The Honourable Sardar Kupuswami Viziarangam Mudliar to be a non-official member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeravda with effect from the date of expiration of his present term of appointment, namely, the 15th July.

During the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, I. M. S, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., C.I.E., I. M. S., to act as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay. Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Third District, and in medical charge of His Majesty's Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools.

Mr. H. Denning, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Broach, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days with effect from 17th August or subsequent date.

Mr. A. M. Green, I. C. S. Assistant Collector, Surat, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days with effect from 17th August or subsequent date.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh has been elected by the representatives of the Ripon Memorial Fund as a member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice the Honourable Justice Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., resigned.

Major S. H. Burnett, I. M. S., on return from leave, to be Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B. E., Assistant Engineer is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals District, vice Mr. Browne, or until further orders.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth, Assistant Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Southern Division, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for thirty days with effect from 31st August.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax Bombay to be on special duty for a fortnight in August, in connection with the working of the Income Tax Act in Sholapur.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, to the Shikarpur Canals District.

Mr. S. N. Ziman, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Surat, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S., is appointed to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Northern Sub-Division of the Kaira District from 26th July, the date from which Mr. J. B. Hartshorne I. C. S., proceeded on privilege leave.

The services of Mr. J. B. S. Thubron have been placed at the disposal of the Political Resident, Aden, for employment as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement vice Mr. T. B. Robertson.

Major J. R. B. G. Carter, Political Agent, Third Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 27th October, or subsequent date.

Mr. Justice Heaton is reappointed, and Mr. L. J. Robertson, Bar-at-Law, Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District Judge of Thana, and Mr. L. A. Shah, Vakil of the High Court are appointed as Members, of the Rule Committee in place of Mr. D. Chamier, Mr. C. A. Kincaid and Mr. G. S. Rao, respectively.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following general summary of season reports for the Bombay Presidency during the past week has been published:—

In Sind rainfall during the week was beneficial and the level of the river was maintained. Sowing and transplantation are in progress. Crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is deficient but grazing is improving. In the Konkan rain was general and seasonable. Transplantation continues and all crops are in good condition. Fodder is plentiful. Throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar there was heavy rain and a break is now needed. Sowing is retarded. Transplantation is in progress. Some resowing is necessary on account of damage by heavy rain. Green grass is now available and agricultural stock is improving. In the Deccan and Karnatak there was general and beneficial rainfall. Sowing and transplantation continue. The fodder-supply is inadequate in parts but green grass is becoming available. Crops are in good condition. Agricultural stock is reported to be deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Satara and Cutch. The water-supply is generally adequate. The prices of food-grains have fallen in Gujarat and Belgaum; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 30 to 55 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 21 to 45 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 38 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 1-4 to 9 and of maize 9 to 11 1-2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 27th July were 19,646 in the Panch Mahals and 2,838 in Kathiawar. The numbers on works are falling owing to good agricultural prospects. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 54,737. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Jath the numbers on test works were 509 and on gratuitous relief 5,411.

COMPLETE Treatment



Warm Baths with Cuticura Soap and Gentle Applications of Cuticura Ointment

For All Kinds of ECZEMA

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

J. C. VICKERY, 179, 181, 183, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

:: Their Majesties' Jeweller and Silversmith. ::

Illustrations and prices sent post free by return mail for any requirements in Jewellery, Gold, Silver, Leather Goods, Dressing Bags, Hand Bags, Watches, Clocks, Luncheon Cases, &c.



VICKERY'S well-known and reliable Wrist Watches for Travelling, Motoring, Hunting, Golfing, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:
Gold Watches ... ... Rs. 78.12 82.8
Silver „ Rs. 16.14 20.10 35.10 39.4
FOR LADIES:
Gold Watches ... ... Rs. 36.6 50.10 67.8
Silver „ ... ... Rs. 15.12 19.2

TRAVELLING REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

Rheumatism Cured.

There is no doubt about it—no possible room for unbelief. Little's Oriental Balm really and positively does cure Rheumatism.

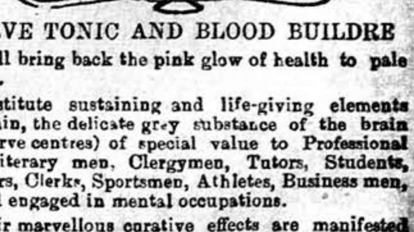
The most severe cases are almost instantly relieved. The acute pains and agonizing aches disappear. The sufferer gets well. Mr. J. Vince, of 20, Nelson Square, Burnley, says, "Having suffered from Rheumatism in my knees for two years, and Neuralgia in my face for many months and having got little relief from other medicines, I was recommended to try your Oriental Balm. I have used three bottles and am now quite free from pain."

Sold at Rs. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE. PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

Many ladies cannot wet the hair at all; everyone finds it inconvenient at times. Hence the success of *Icilma Hair Powder*. Merely powder lightly over the hair and brush out thoroughly. Cleanses, freshens and brightens the hair. No wetting — no trouble — no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA Co., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The R. I. M. Survey steamer "Investigator" left Bombay yesterday for the Andamans under Command of Lieut. C. R. Campbell, R.I.M.

The steamer Helio, 860 tons, Captain A. Knudsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber and 8 deck passegers, she sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom.

The steamer Lengdale, 2,293 tons, Captain J. S. Gardner will sail to-day for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Queen Maud, 2,755 tons, Captain O. Currie, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mazagon 3280 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of timber and general.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2208 tons Captain H. M. Cutleash, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban &c., with a general cargo, 12 cabin and 110 deck passengers.

The P. and O. s.s. Persia will go into the Merewether Dry Dock for examination and repairs on Sunday morning by which time she is expected to discharge all her cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 31st July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

H M S Odin.....Comdr W Mellor.....Sloop
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 1.

Banca .....3798 Porter..... China .....P & O Co
Sankum .....194 5 Babb .....P Gulf....M M & Co
Clematis.....2329 Robinson.....W & A G & Co
Elgin .....2442 Potts .....T Jeevandas
Helios.....860 Knudsen .....P F C & Co
Kasara .....505 King... .....M M & Co
Mazagon .....3280 Fry.....M M & Co
Palamcotta.....2208 Cutbush .....M M & Co
Queen Maud .....2775 Currie..... " .....
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 MoBgac.....Shah S N Co
Scalda .....3438 Johnson .....M M & Co
Gasler .....2443 Schluter .....Volkart Bros

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	3-8	P & O Co
B Islanda	3361	Rait			M M & Co
D&E Persia	4155	Bradshaw			P & O Co
F Markgraf	23.5	Tantzen			A S & Co
K Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		T M & Co
L Badrie	163	Fisher	Repairing		Arabs Steamers Ld
N Mazuri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	5-8	B & P S N Co
O Umvolozi	1855	Millen	London	3-8	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Langdale.....2294 Gadner.....Antwerp ...2-8... W & A Graham & Co
2 Castalia .....4086 Mitchell ...Liverp ol...4-8... W & A Graham & Co
3 Pegenturm .....3160 Heckel.....Hamburg.....2-8 W & A Graham & Co
4 Kantler .....1975 Schapp...Durban... 2-8..... A Strandes & Co
5 Beekbergen .....2447 Hond ....T M &Co
7 Ville-de-Oran ...30 4 Masson...Dunkirk .....3-8... J M & Co
8 Trieste.....3203 Ivancich .....Trieste.... 3-8 A L S N Co
9 Wakasa Maru...2923 Nielson .....N Y Kaisha
14 Lhasa.....950 Manley ...Karachi...2-8...M M & Co
16 Palitana .....1934 McDiarmed.....M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri.....553 Mohamed .....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....524 Ahmed.....Bhownagar...27-7... " Bo S N Co
Mohamadi.....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Queen Maud	Currie	Calcutta, July 18
Aug. 1	Mazagon	Fry	Rangoon, July 16
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Durban, July 11
	Helios	Knudsen ...	Bangkok, July 9

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf
	R I M S Investigator	Turbett	Colombo
	Helios	Knudsen ...	Karachi
	Pirooz	Primrose	Jeddah
	Newby Hall.....	Parker	Liverpool
	Dumbea	Sellier	Marseilles

The steamer Langdale, Captain Gardener, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hull, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Austria for China, &c.
" Palamcotta for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, left Gibraltar on the morning of the 3 st instant, and the same Co's steamer Berbera left Port Said on the evening of the 31st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—112 bales wool, M Balia ; 109 cwts old rubber, R M Jassawalla ; 15 bales wool, The Bombay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 cwts myrabbiams, P Mathooradas and Co ; 3,000 cwts cottenseed' L Dreyfus and Co ; 42 cwts deer horns, W and A Graham and Co ; 6,400 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus ; and Co ; 105 bales hemp, M. Mathoobhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ashberton s—50 bales sawi cotton. Salomon Bros ; 2 pots ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Beekbergen s—45 bales sawi cotton, R Mojoobhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Oran s—100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—6,003 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umvoloi s—220 bales cotton, J Spinner and Co,

Beekbergen s—150 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Langdale s—1,000 cwts barley, K Dawchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 210 cwts horns tips, S Mahomed ; 7 packages certificial indigo, C. B. Burway.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PIRAENS.

Trieste s—4 3-4 cwts gum Benjamin, J Fachiri.

FOR VARNA.

Trieste s—30 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Oran s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia s—725 bales twist, D E Sassoon and Co; 1500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 900 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 267 cwts gum olibanum and 77 cwts gum, P Jasthabhoy.

Wakasa Maru s—1,100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 600 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—250 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 163 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 627 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS between Bombay and Poona on the 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 27th and 31st August, 7th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 25th and 28th September and 5th and 12th October will RUN to the following revised timings necessitated by the recent breaches of the line on the Bhore Ghaut.

Victoria Terminus	Dep. 11-20	Poona	Dep. 19-30
Poona	Arr. 15-13	Victoria Terminus	Arr. 23-45

W. ALEXANDER,
Deputy Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th July, 1912.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 2nd August, 1912.

CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

SHANGHAI journals discuss the opium deadlock at length, in view of the poppy harvest, but suggest no way out of it. They give us, however, what we believe is a more accurate account of the cultivation than the Chinese vernacular journals or than official statements. The poppy is grown in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shansi, Fukien, Yunnan, Kueichow and Szechuen. The Chinese merchants give the probable areas and state that the new output will be larger than in any year since 1907. But we are cautioned against putting too much faith in their figures, although the fact remains that poppy is being extensively cultivated. In one prefecture in Shansi, it is alleged, the authorities, after an attempt to prevent poppy-growing, consoled themselves for the defeat by levying a tax of two taels per mow on poppy lands—which the farmers were only too glad to pay. These, explains a Shanghai correspondent, are times of extreme scarcity for the Chinese Government, and it is no wonder that the provinces are willing to turn the poppy cultivation to their advantage. But the Governor of Kueichow made no attempt at concealing his action and telegraphed to Peking asking that the cultivation of the poppy be allowed "for this year only in order to relieve the poverty of the poorer classes" and the financial department of that province issued a notification ordering the native customs and likin stations to collect duty on native grown opium from the first day of the fourth moon. Then came the impasse in Chekiang, "which still continues in spite of the definite promises of the Provisional Government in Nanking some time ago that the restrictions would be removed and later orders from Peking to remove these restrictions. It is definitely asserted that the other provinces in China are open to the trade and during recent weeks—of June and early July—there has been a fairly normal trade with all provinces except Chekiang. Opium merchants assert that the moral effect of Chekiang's action in floating the authority of the Central Government, has had a very unsatisfactory effect on the trade and will probably lead to a worse situation. Then, again, the Tutuh at Kiukiang issued a proclamation creating an opium monopoly in the province from July 1, decreeing that no foreign opium will be allowed to enter it after December 31. Merchants have protested and the British authorities are said to be moving in the matter, but rumours are prevalent to the effect that the Canton monopoly, which the merchants fought against in 1910 is to be revised.

Analysing the position of the trade, a writer in the *North China Daily News* recalls the boom in the trade just prior to the revolution, which was followed by a long spell of inactivity, "due to the merchants holding out for higher prices." When prices reached from 3,500 to 4,000 taels a certain amount of business was done; but, as a consequence of the revolution, the dealers were unable to take delivery of what they had bought and the merchants had again to wait for better conditions. By that time the Chekiang trouble had already begun, and dealers who might have taken delivery refused to do so lest the Government confiscated it. Dealers in other provinces followed suit. Contracts which dated prior to the revolution fell through, prices dropped and fresh contracts were made, but merchants are still over-burdened. The trade in Shanghai on July 6 was stated to be seven to eight hundred chests per month at about 2,500 taels per chest, Chekiang, the biggest consumer of Indian opium taking usually about three hundred chests per month, and if there should be a settlement of the trouble there, merchants state that they will be able to sell all they expect to sell in that province, although they believe "there will be increased consumption when once there is a definite assurance that there will be no restrictions put on this trade apart from those contemplated in the treaties." The present stock in Shanghai is put down at about eighteen thousand chests of both Malwa and Bengal. During the remainder of the year about six thousand chests will be received in Shanghai and in 1913 the arrivals will amount to something over twelve thousand chests—leaving Hongkong out of consideration. Assuming that the trade is ended in 1913, thirty-six thousand chests will have to be consumed by the Shanghai market in the next eighteen months. Where this is to go, if production is not checked in the Chinese provinces, is a problem no one attempts to solve. Two thousand chests of Indian opium per month must be got rid of from now until the end of 1913. The smoking of opium by the Chinese will not be stopped by them, but there will be vast quantities of Chinese opium to compete with the Indian drug.

Neither the old government nor the new could enforce its own orders. The new is being hard pressed by the Powers to observe the treaties in connection with opium, and it has been urged that the Chinese Government should pay damages for the loss incurred by the merchants on account of the deadlock, to buy up the whole stock and do with it as it likes. But the Government appears unresponsive. Foreign banks are interested in the matter to the tune of twenty-six million taels. The loans were made in the ordinary course of business and the banks, like the merchants, are bringing pressure to bear through their representatives at Peking. Native banks are also interested, though to a smaller extent, but no business can be done in China without them and they badly want relief. The native dealer in opium, however, is said to be the one who is most badly hit, "although luckily for him, he is at present able to hit back upon the foreign merchant." He bought in spite of the outlook last year, but finds that he cannot sell in the interior with the amount of freedom he formerly enjoyed. In many cases he has considerable quantities on hand and being unable to fulfil his contracts, says without reservation that unless restrictions are removed, he will be entitled to call off his engagements. Since the revolution, China has degenerated, and there is for the time being less possibility of enforcing orders now than under the rule of the Manchus. This, fortunately, will disappear, most probably as time goes on. But now we are assured, the resolution has disorganised the whole economic position in the country and thousands, perhaps millions, are without means of livelihood. A good portion of the public, says one writer, used to derive their means of subsistence from the cultivation of poppy and catering to the smokers. Under the Manchu regime these people who found their occupation gone, were being gradually, if not quite satisfactorily, provided for. It is no wonder they went back to their old profession. Indeed many of them petitioned Peking for permission to return to their old trade and their only means of livelihood." It is to be hoped that the new Government will soon set its house in order, remove grievances and right wrongs; for the present the outlook is far from hopeful.

THE LATE MR. ALLAN HUME. The death of Mr. Allan Hume will be noted with grief in India by those who have associated themselves with the Indian National Congress and Congress ideals. He was one of the few Englishmen who was able to identify himself with the nationalist aspirations of the Indian people, and so devotedly did he labour for the Congress ideal of reform that he won a measure of regard and reverential esteem, rarely accorded in this country to one of western birth. Mr. Hume retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1882, before the Congress was born, but he had meanwhile displayed almost unparalleled sympathy with the people with whom he had spent thirty-three years of official life. The first movement towards the Congress was begun in 1883 and, true or not, it is said that Lord Dufferin, the then Viceroy, helped to set the ball rolling. He "felt the need of determining the feelings of the Indian people more correctly than he could guess them from the tone of the native press, or the speeches of native nominated members of the Supreme and Provincial Councils. He, therefore, selected Mr. Hume to exchange views with prominent Indian men and devise with them some scheme by which his desires could be met." Whether this be true or otherwise, Mr. Hume threw himself heart and soul into the movement, and it is a curious coincidence that one of the resolutions, passed at the first session of the Congress, recommended a Royal Commission on the Indian administration, and other reforms, some of which have since been given effect to. Mr. Hume has been called the "Father of the Congress," and while this description no doubt rather more than covers the part he played in its inception, the part was a leading one and his influence was very marked on its policy. Of course, in those days, and indeed for long afterwards, the Indian National Congress was not taken seriously by European opinion in India and England. In 1885 and 1886, Government treated the assembly with wise and discreet friendliness, but thereafter the Congress policy developed strongly, and these happy relations ceased. Mr. Hume, however, kept on his way and both on the platform and in the press prosecuted a campaign that brought him more or less in conflict with the official element. He made mistakes, mainly, through the warmth of a generous and impetuous temperament; but in later years, when India was confronted with the gravest problem since 1857, Mr. Hume, notwithstanding his advanced age, wrote vigorously in scathing rebuke of violence and lawlessnes; and it may, perhaps, be regarded as a vindication of his devotion to Congress interests, that that assembly risked disintegration and death rather than admit to its platform the apostles of the extremist propaganda. One fact remains to be stated, namely, Mr. Hume lived to know that a deputation of the Indian National Congress was received formally by a Viceroy of India, and he lived also to see India emerge from the vicissitudes of threatened political disaster, loyal, and the recipient of reformed government. There are many facts in Mr. Hume's career which we cannot approve, many statements in his speeches and writings with which we cannot agree, but this does not prevent us from paying a tribute to a brave man and an honest fighter.

OVER-INSURANCE OF SHIPS. THE question of the over-insurance of British ships has spasmodically appeared for so many years, and has been a burning question for a short while only on so many occasions, that we are tempted to wonder if anything will ever be done. There are powerful interests to render agitation ineffective. On the few occasions, when this question appears in Parliament it seems to favour the Lords rather than the Commons, and three years ago was the subject of a full dress debate. Not long ago a Bill was introduced into the same house, but it was shelved without discussion. A decision, however, has recently been given in the King's Bench Division, which will raise the question again, and it is to be hoped that those, who are interested in the removal of this undoubted evil in our shipping trade, will make a united effort to force it effectively upon the attention of the Government. It will be remembered that in shipping circles some considerable sensation was caused during the summer of 1910 by the wreck, while on her maiden voyage from England to Brazil, of a ship named the "British Standard." The owners made allegations against her captain that he was guilty of negligence and left the ship prematurely. These the court has now refused to accept, and at the same time have recorded the important decision that the ship having been over-insured to the extent of £6,000, and this fact having been concealed, the insurance policy has been rendered null and void. This decision, if it is fully established, will deal a shrewd blow at the practise of over-insurance, but it is desirable that the prevention of this traffic, which is nothing less than a traffic in ships and men's lives, should rest on a more secure and broader basis than that of a judicial decision.

UTILITY OF VOLUNTEERS. VOLUNTEERS, we think, should derive much encouragement from the lecture, which was delivered by Major Thomson at Simla the other evening, as containing a valuable testimony from an experienced regular officer of the genuine service, which volunteers may render, provided that they are prepared to sacrifice a certain amount of their leisure and take up their training earnestly. We are not at all sure that the ridicule, which people used to pour on the volunteer movement, has passed away as entirely as Major Thomson seems to think, but at all events if ridicule has gone, there is still in some quarters plenty of disparagement. Public statements of the kind, which this officer has delivered, are thus of genuine service to the force generally, as unfortunately the attitude we have referred to can interfere seriously with recruiting. If regular officers therefore, would more frequently announce in public their confidence in the utility of the volunteer force, it might help considerably to bring in those additions to the ranks, which in some places are badly needed. Major Thomson's lecture was by no means confined to dogmatic statement on the subject. He mentioned several instances, in which volunteers had been able to render useful service, and he demonstrated that while they could not be expected to approach the degree of efficiency of regular troops, they could be so trained that working in time of war in co-operation with regular troops, they would be of real assistance to a commander. If we may take this first lecture of Major Thomson's as a criterion, the series which he is delivering at Simla should be peculiarly interesting.

THE STRIKE. WE have been told so frequently that a settlement of the dispute between the London Port authorities and its workmen is imminent that we may be forgiven if we receive any further such statements with reserve. The latest cable, however, is more promising than others have been. Among those who are appealing to the men to resume work, we are told, is Mr. Gosling, whose previous speeches have breathed defiance in their every passage. Cables, which reached us a few hours previously, gave us an indication that the men were keen on resuming work, so keen indeed that their applications were the sign for the free labourers—who have saved the situation, while the others loafed—to free from the ships on which they were working, panic-stricken. Whatever the terms of the settlement may be, it seems to us that the non-Unionists will have a claim for consideration. Then the question arises Will the strikers, who are Unionists, work with men who are not? This, it may be remembered, was one of the original points of difference, and if the Port of London authority gives way on this point after so long a struggle, not only will the strikers claim a partial victory, but the authority will merely be shelving what will always be a grave possibility of further trouble. Yet, in every interest, a settlement is necessary. The question is how to reach it with honour.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, passed Suez at 2 a.m., yesterday.

THE Calcutta police force has been strengthened by the addition of eight picked men from the army. They are good horsemen and their principal duties will be to regulate motor traffic.

NOT the least of the evils of dengue fever which is now raging in Calcutta is the cutaneous eruptions which follow it. These have all the appearance of prickly heat, but are a hundred times more irritating. Medical opinion is unanimous that dengue fever is highly infectious.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE KING AND QUEEN ON THE RIVER.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The most enduring memory of the visit of the King and Queen to Henley Regatta to-day, will be one of colour, colour such as you seldom see beneath an English sky. There was not a square foot of dulness in the whole length of that fair vista of a mile of glistening river walled with green and venerable trees. But, except in one place, every shade was delicate, pink and heliotrope and apple-green and pale blue, dotted about in a mass of dazzling white. The one exception was, fitly enough, the King's own barge, of flaming scarlet and gleaming gold, with a gorgeous banner flaunting in the bows. By noon the river, except for the racing course, was so completely floored with boats that you could have walked dry shod from end to end. Some people had slept in their boats overnight. The sun shone generously. From river, house boat, bank, and lawn, everyone was gazing upstream towards the old stone bridge. Suddenly the tiny figure of a scarlet guardsman appeared between the battlements of Henley Church tower and waved a little blue flag to and fro. The King and Queen had arrived. Ten minutes, and the blue flag waved again, they were in the barge; and then, with a roar of cheers accompanying it the stately old craft came slow and seemly through the dark arches of the bridge. The gold badges on the backs of the scarlet oarsmen shone bravely as they swung, and there bending their heads to look out from under the gold canopy of the awning in the stern, were the King and Queen and Princess Mary, smiling with delight at the fairest scene the Thames has known for many a year. Down to the white pavilion on the Berkshire bank, they swept the King's bargemaster, Mr William East, craning his neck to peer over the awning roof and steering cunningly with the tiller between his knees. At the blue-carpeted stage they landed, and went up over the dainty little lawn, bright with geraniums and blue hydrangeas, that matched exactly the Queen's dress on to the balcony above.

The King had the red and blue colours of the Guards' Brigade round his hat (a straw of the Homburg hat shape) and in his tie, and he wore a dark blue jacket suit. The Queen was wearing a light blue coat and skirt, with white plumes and pink roses in her white hat, and Princess Mary, prettier than ever was in light blue too. There is a sudden cannon shot. Eton and Jesus are off in the final of the Ladies' Plate. There follows five minutes silence, while everyone, from King to boat-boy, watches two little dots drawing nearer and nearer up the long course. A shout goes up as the signal is hoisted at the mile, "Eton lead." And now the King and Queen hear the cheers rolling towards them, keeping pace with the racing boats. On they come, practically level and now by the royal box the Eton boys, true courtiers, spurt and draw ahead. The slim, light-blue body of their young coxswain jerks forward as the boat lifts to each drive of the blue blades. Old white-haired Etonians in the grand stand shout and gesticulate madly. Eton has won. Just before one o'clock the water pageant moves off again from the royal box down the long white lines of cheering people to take the King to luncheon at Greenlands with Mr. W. F. D Smith and Lady Esther Smith, the King talking to the bargemaster as he goes about the prospects of the Australians against Leander in the final of the Grand, and about the crown on the top of the barge flagstaff, which he thinks looks top-heavy and should be replaced by one half its size, and about the careers and exploits of the eight well-known watermen who are rowing him.

There is a shower at lunch time, but it is over by the time the King and Queen come back. It was a beautiful sight to watch their red and white and gold galley come up the green and silver river. By a picturesque inspiration the white-clad people standing in their jostling boats outside the course toss up thousands of paddles and oar-blades and hold them high in the air as a salute. And now *C'est l'instant, mon vieux!* say the Frenchmen to each other, for the Rowing Club de Paris is about to row in the final of the Thames Cup. They win it, too, with the same ease with which, to the astonishment of rowing men, they have set upright and unexhausted at the end of each of their races to applaud their beaten rivals. By this time the King is so interested that he says he will follow the race between the Australians and Leander all the way in the umpire's launch. So the Royal Standard is hurriedly transferred from the barge. The Queen decides to go too. She puts on a long biscuit-coloured coat trimmed with lace and off they go quite informally in the white launch. With the King and Queen following them twenty yards behind, the two powerful crews row themselves out to the last ounce. Leander are the pick of English university oarsmen, and both they and the Australians are to row in the Olympic Games this month at Stockholm. From the top of the island the Australians are slight ahead, and though Leander spurt with grim courage again and again they are beaten by three-quarters of a length. After tea the Queen gave away the prizes, and Mr. Gavin Elliot, Eton's smart young coxswain, Lord Minto's son, shook hands with both their Majesties, a special honour which, though he took it by mistake when the Queen was handing him his medal, was very well deserved. The procession by water back to the station brought a perfect day to its ending. The jammed and jostling crowd of craft that filled the river from shore to shore after the King had gone was surely the greatest host that any waterway has ever carried at one time. At least one very stout old gentleman was seen swimming after the punt from which he had toppled, with his straw hat bobbing in the water behind him. At night, too, the crowd was just as great to see the fireworks and the fairy show of the long line of shining house-boats, gleaming with lamps of rose and white, a whole mile of them without a gap, save where one during the afternoon had sprung a leak and sunk in shallow water.

IN THE NORTH.

A very large party has been invited by Lord and Lady Fitzwilliam to meet the King and Queen, nearly all of whom had assembled at Wentworth-Woddhouse before their Majesties arrived. The house party includes the Archbishop of York, no addresses, no bouquets. That is the order of the day for their Majesties' visit to South Yorkshire, which began to-day. They particularly wish that there shall be as little formality as possible, and a hint has been given that if their wish is respected they may make many other visits of the kind, with the object of becomming better acquainted with their subjects and the way they work and live.

All along the country roads there were patient spectators. At one point detachments of aged workhouse men and women were drawn up under the charge of trim, white-approved nurses. Their feeble cheers attracted the Queen's attention. They were on her side of the road. She touched the King's arm and he gave them a special wave of his hat all to themselves. It was a brown bowler hat that he was wearing with a grey suit and a grey overcoat. The Queen was in green with a large flower hat. In the afternoon the King, intent, upon seeing for himself the conditions in which his minersubjects do their work, made his first descent into a coal mine. The coal pit Elscar being chosen. The King went down in his light grey suit, and we all accompanied him as we were. Our hats and clothes suffered a little and everyone had his face more or less speckled with black. The air was full of flying particles, but the cleanliness of the levels and the roads was astonishing. Presently the procession, lamps piercing the blackness, took a turn to the right. The King was now to see coal getters at work. He went through a very low passage, bending almost double, and came to a slightly bigger place where two men squatted, vigorously swinging their picks. From one of them, named Burgin, his Majesty borrowed a pick. He felt its weight and balance for a moment then struck some hard blows, and down came a rush of coal "I can tell which are the hard and which the soft parts," he said; "there is a great difference." Both Burgin and his mate, George Fox, told me that his Majesty handled the pick very skilfully—"and he said he could see it was hard work," they added proudly. A piece of the coal which he brought down the King took away with him as a souvenir, and that also pleased the miners.

A sad accident occurred at the Cadeby Colliery the day after the King and Queen had visited it, and fears were entertained that in consequence. The King would not descend a mine but he did. As soon as the King heard of the disaster he expressed his intention of visiting the scene. As he had a very long programe arranged for the day, and as he was very unwilling to disappoint the many thousands of people waiting to witness his progress, he decided to carry out his plans and pay the visit latter in the day. Accordingly at half-past six last night the King and Queen motored from Wenth-worth with Lord Fitzwilliam, Major Clive Wigram, and others to the Cadeby pit, where they were received by Mr. Chambers, managing director, and Mr. Wilson, senior Government inspector of mines, from whom they heard a full story of the explosions. A crowd of several thousands gathered outside the offices. When their Majesties appeared it was obvious that they were deeply affected by what they had heard. The crowd recognised that this was not an occasion for cheering, but they could not altogether repress their feelings of gratitude, so they clapped their hands with solemn vigour in token of their thanks for their Majesties' sympathy. As the King and Queen drove slowly back to Wentworth signs of mourning were displayed in all the villages. Blinds were drawn in every cottage window, and groups of grief-stricken men and women talked quietly of the dead.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement of Lady Marjorie Manners and Lord Anglesey is hardly a matter of surprise to those who have known and seen them about together lately; in fact, it has been on the tapis for some little time past, and has pleased and gratified the relations on both side Lord Anglesey who is tall, slight, and very good-looking, is twenty-seven years of age and is one of the richest partis in Society. He owns some thirty thousand acres of land in Wales, and has that fine place at Plas Newydd, on the Menai, Straits, as well as Beaudesert, his beautiful seat in Staffordshire, which was partially destroyed by fire two years ago, but which has now been rebuilt. He was in the Blues, but has now left the regiment, as the administration of his large property takes up so much of his time. The marriage is I hear, to take place in September, as both of them consider that "Happy is the wooing that's not long adoing," and, after all, there is nothing to wait for!

At an evening party given by the Aga Khan, Madame Karsavina and M. Nijinsky were joined by the renowned Parisian dancer Mlle. Zambelli, who came over from Paris on purpose to perform a trio with the Russian dancers, which was as novel as it was effective. Signora Hidalgo, the Andalusian prima-donna, a woman of singular beauty, was brought from Monte Carlo on purpose to sing to the Aga Khan's guests. The ballroom at the Ritz was most beautifully arranged with flowers for the wonderful entertainment. The stage itself had a background of trellis, upon which vines and roses were trailing in profusion, the three round tables at which the Aga Khan had entertained some forty guest beforehand were massed with roses in pyramid from—that of the host was done with amber roses and the other two were all pink and all crimson—whilst the supper-room when the entertainment came to an end, was glowing with the beauty of the deep red roses which decked the tables and were massed in the corners, everything being done with Oriental splendour. The guests of honour were Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince George and Prince Christopher of Greece, who went on their after the gala performance at the Palace Theatre was over, whilst the dinner guests included the Duchess of Sutherland with Lady Rosemary, the Duchess of Ruthland with Lady Diana, Lord and Lady Ripon with Major Robin and Lady Juliet Duff, Lord and Lady Savile Lord and Lady Farquhar, Lady Cunard, Mr and Mrs Hwfa Williams, Prince Kinsky, Count Festetics, Lord Charles Montagu, and Mr Anthony Drexel, and Count Albert Mensdorff, M de Soveral, and a number of others.

BABY.

Flats in which the birth of a baby frees the tenant from the payment of rent for the quarter following are the latest experiment in workmen's housing in Paris, where the difficulty of lodging workmen with large families stands in close relation to the vital question of the depopulation of France. This experiment for encouraging large families will be tried in four blocks of workmen's flats built by M. Charles Stern at Vincennes, an eastern suburb of Paris. They were inaugurated to-day, and consist of 109 two-roomed, three-roomed, and four-roomed flats. The rents are respectively £10, £13, and £16 a year. The profits remaining after the cost of construction and working expenses, have been deducted will go to the "maternal canteen" of the district, where mothers nursing babies will be supplied with luncheon and dinner free of charge. The flats includes baths, washhouses, a library, and a dispensary in connection with the care of new-born infants.

COMMENTING on the report that there will be no Council House at Delhi, the *Bengalee* declares that apart from the political importance of having a separate building, a Council Chamber at Government House would be neither in keeping with the dignity of the new Council, nor convenient to the members, the public and the Press. It quotes the Viceroy's Budget speech of last year, and adds that the same objections hold good as regards Delhi. The paper hopes that the decision will be reconsidered.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary issued yesterday publishes the Government of India Act recently passed by Parliament, also a Proclamation creating the Bihar Executive Council with effect from the 1st of August, and another proclamation reserving to the Governor-General all powers now exercisable by him in relation to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. A further notification appoints Messrs. Levinge, Gait and the Maharajah of Durbhanga as members of the Executive Council, of Bihar and Orissa.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

MR. ASQUITH'S EULOGY OF LATE EMPEROR.

Vote of Condolence Passed in the Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 31.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith moved an address to His Majesty, expressing deep regret at the death of His Majesty's ally, the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. Asquith said the death of the Emperor of Japan marks the close of the most memorable reign in modern history, under which there has been a series of changes unparalleled, both as regards the status of the Sovereign and the development of the people. The Emperor witnessed, in less than fifty years, his own transformation from a semi-divine, carefully sequestered figure in the background of national life, into a constitutional monarch.

Under his rule Japan emerged from a seclusion which seemed inaccessible, and beyond reach or chance of change, into the forefront of the family of nations. It has become a great Naval and Military Power, with a splendid record of stubborn, disciplined heroism.—(Cheers). She is to-day in close, vital touch with the currents and movements of modern life. I cannot recall the name of a ruler in history within the limits of whose single reign progress so vast and of so much meaning, both to his own subjects and to mankind, has been attained.

While we join in the general tribute of the whole civilised world we may be permitted to add a special acknowledgement of our own.

Ten years ago Japan became bound to us by a Treaty of Alliance. Twice since then the Alliance has been renewed and extended, and after the test of experience it rests to-day upon a firm, enduring foundation.—(Cheers.) It is an Alliance, not for aggression or provocation, but for the defence of common interests, the development of humane ideals and, above all, for the safeguarding and preservation of peace.

We, in this House, extend to our allies and friends in the Far East, an assurance of our profound sympathy with them in their bereavement and beg them to believe that we honour with them the imperishable memory of the great ruler whom they have lost.—(Cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law seconded the motion. He said that as the ally of Japan, through the Alliance which, in troublous times, had done so much to secure peace in the East, we shared her loss and sympathised with the grief of the Japanese people.—(Cheers.)

The motion was adopted.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

TOKIO, JULY 31.

The Emperor, to-day, read an Imperial Rescript, announcing his accession, in the presence of his Ministers. The Premier replied, eulogising the late Emperor Mutsu-Hito and pledging unbounded loyalty to the new Sovereign.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne expressed condolences on the death of the Mikado, in similar terms to Mr. Asquith's speech in the House of Commons.

TOKIO, AUG. 1.

The Emperor has issued his Imperial rescript, announcing his accession, at a reception at the Palace, which was attended by all dignitaries. The Emperor wore the uniform of a field-marshal, and the Empress was in foreign dress.

Subsequently an edict was issued to the Army and Navy dwelling on their glorious services, and exhorting them to aherc to the instructions of the Emperor Mutsu-Hito.

MEXICAN REBELLION.

American Citizens Hanged by Rebels.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1.

A protracted battle has taken place in Mexico, the rebels being heavily repulsed.

It is reported that two Americans have been found hanged near Cananea, and the Governor has ord red an investigation. It is believed that the outrage is the work of rebels, desirous of precipitating American intervention.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Returns Home on Completion of Paris Visit.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Prince of Wales has set out on his return home from Paris. There is much friendly comment in the French papers on his four months' stay.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Mr. Gosling Joins in Appeal to Resume Work.

LONDON, JULY 31.

A mass meeting of lightermen held to-day passed a resolution in favour of the resumption of work. A letter was read from Lord Devonport guaranteeing former agreements and declaring that the employers desired to deal justly and generously with the workmen. Peaceful work, concluded the letter, was the paramount interest of the Port and Lord Devonport hoped that the long struggle would terminate with good temper on both sides.

The Marquis of Tullibardine appealed to the men to accept Lord Devonport's offer and Mr. Gosling, the men's leader, made a similar appeal, emphasising his belief that Lord Devonport would keep his word.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Yorkshire and Sussex match, at Bradford, was abandoned, neither side scoring points.

Leicestershire drew with Surrey, at the Oval and led on the first innings.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Borthwick, who was recently created a peer.

[The deceased Peer was born in 1835 and was a colonial merchant.]

RACING AT HOME.

Frank Wootton Suspended at Liverpool.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The result of the Goodwood Cup was as follows:—

Tullibardine.....1
King William.....2
Tootles.....3

THE RACE:—Won by half a length, with one length between second and third.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Tullibardine,
2 to 1 against King William,
13 to 8 against Tootles.

Tullibardine was ridden by Wheatley, Frank Wootton having been suspended for a month for reckless riding in the Atlantic Stakes at Liverpool.

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

Mr. Bonar Law and the Chance of Civil War.

LONDON, JULY 31.

During the debate in the Commons on the Irish Estimates, reference was made to the speech of Mr. Bonar Law recently in which he said that if the Government attempted to use troops against the Ulsterites, they would start a civil war.

Mr. Bonar Law declared that the passage had been carefully weighed. If he had thought that a considerable number of his followers disapproved he would have resigned. He had no clear sign that any follower did not endorse every word. So long as there was no evidence that the Government were supported by the people, the Unionists were determined that Home Rule should not come to pass.

Mr. Asquith declared that Mr. Bonar Law's views meant the absolute end of Parliamentary Government.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

Mr. Churchill to Visit Canada.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

It is believed that the Canadian Ministers have invited Messrs. Asquith and Churchill to visit Canada, in the autumn, while the Dominion Cabinet is discussing naval plans. Mr. Churchill will probably accept the invitation.

SPEECH BY MR. BORDEN.

Mr. Borden, who has returned from Paris, was presented with the Freedom of the Leathersellers' Company last night.

In his speech he said that Canada was not inclined to become a silent partner in the work of carrying on the Empire. Canadians were determined that the Empire should be maintained, and the seas kept open. Britons throughout the world would continue the great work of civilisation.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Mr. Asquith's Blame of the Opposition.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Mr. Devlin opened the debate in the House of Commons by calling attention to the attacks on Catholic workmen in Belfast.

Mr. Birrell said the Government were determined to use all the force of the Crown to suppress these abominable outrages.

Mr. Bonar Law made his speech, already reported, in reply to a challenge by Mr. Redmond.

Mr. Asquith described the Blenheim speech as unparalleled in language by any responsible statesman of the country. It was a declaration of war against the Constitution. It was, he said, impossible to acquit the Opposition of responsibility for the outrages.

WIRELESS AND DEFENCE.

Offer by the Government of South Africa.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Reuter learns that South Africa has notified the Imperial Government of its readiness to take part in the Empire wireless telegraphy scheme by establishing a high power station in Pretoria at a cost of £80,000. The Union Government considers the wireless scheme most important from the point of view of defence.

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The *Times* states that the conviction is gaining ground that some sort of definite understanding, or even alliance, has been effected between Bulgaria and Servia, and Bulgaria and Greece.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

A telegram to the *Times* from Wellington, states that Mr. Mackenzie, the former Premier, has been appointed High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

THE DIVORCE COMMISSION.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The *Times* states that the Divorce Commission will probably present majority and minority reports, the former recommending considerable alterations in the existing law.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The dispute between the employers and operatives in the cotton trade, concerning ring spinners' wages has been settled.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 1.

An *irade* has been issued, granting an amnesty to 130 exiles, including all the dignitaries of the old regime.

The Government has submitted to the Chamber, a resolution modifying the constitution so as to enable the Sultan to dissolve the Chamber without the assent of the Senate.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

Bids Farewell to the U. P. Council.

MEMBERS' EULOGIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 1.

Sir John Hewett presided to-day at his last meeting of the Legislative Council. Ninety-seven questions were put and answered.

To the question as to when Government proposed to introduce the Pre-emption Bill in Council, Mr. O'Donnel replied that the local Government had called for opinions on the scope of the Bill, and all replies had not been collected. It was impossible to say when the Bill would be introduced. It was also elicited that the Sarda Canal scheme was under the consideration of the Government of India.

To the question whether Delhi Durbar medals and certificates conferred any right and privileges, the reply was given that they conferred no rights and privileges beyond the distinction attached to their conferment.

To the question about the transfer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to a company the reply was given that the Lieut-Governor had not been consulted by the Government of India on the subject, but believed he would be consulted before any transfer took place.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Shiart, the United Provinces Villages Sanitation Amendment Bill was passed, and on the motion of Dr. Sunder Lal the Prevention of Adulteration Bill was passed.

A committee was then appointed to consider a draft Bill to make provision for the construction, maintenance and repair, of minor irrigation works.

After the business of the day had concluded the Hon. Sunder Lal, on behalf of the Council, bade His Honour a regretful farewell and expressed the appreciation of his services to the Provinces.

Sir John Hewett, in thanking the Council, said he would follow the fortunes of the Provinces with as vital an interest as when he ruled over it.

His Honour referred to certain criticisms on his administration and advocated slow and steady progress. Sir John announced that on the question of the financial settlement of the Provinces, the Government of India, while acknowledging the completeness of their case, declined to reopen the question. In His Honour's opinion the financial arrangements were not fair to the Provinces.

In conclusion, Sir John Hewett bade a respectful and kindly farewell to the Council, to all friends and acquaintances, and all inhabitants of the provinces. He hoped Providence would grant to the inhabitants of the Provinces the fullest measure of continuous prosperity.

INSURANCE CLAIM.

Remarkable Defence Succeeds in Calcutta Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 1.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri in the Calcutta High Court, to-day, disposed of an interesting insurance suit brought by Lukhmy Chand Kanawat, cigarette merchant, against the Hull Underwriters' Association. The plaintiff purchased two lots of cigarettes which were sent from Liverpool to Calcutta. The goods were insured through the Calcutta agent of the defendant company. It was alleged the cigarettes were damaged by sea-water during transit and the plaintiff claimed as damages the sum of Rs. 6,346. The defendants urged that the goods were not demaged by sea-water, but that the plaintiff purchased the cigarettes knowing them to be damaged.

The suit was dismissed with costs.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE HAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

With a view to prevent Indian pilgrims from being stranded in the Hedjaz without sufficient funds to enable them to return to their homes, the Government of India desire to impress upon all pilgrims the extreme desirability, in their own interests, of either securing return steamer tickets before leaving Bombay or other port of departure, or of depositing money sufficient to cover the cost of the return journey at the British Consulate in Jeddah.

SETTLEMENT IN KHOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 1.

It is stated that settlement with the Mangals in the Khost Valley has been all in favour of the tribesmen. No Afghan officers or troops are to be stationed in their country, and they will pay a lump sum annually instead of land revenue and taxes.

There is no probability of the blood feud between Yar Mahomed Khan and the family of Usman Khan, recently murdered by treachery at the former's village of Chura developing into a general quarrel between the Malikdin Khel and Zakka Khel Afridis, as the majority of the tribesmen are indifferent spectators of the feud.

THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 1.

It is understood that Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, a well-known novelist of Maharashtra, is a candidate for election to the Bombay Council by the Central Division Local Boards. Rao Bahadur Godbole is another candidate for the same. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale leaves England for the Continent early next month.

NAWAB VIQUAR-UL-MULK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JULY 31.

The Nawab Viquar-ul-Mulk is leaving Aligarh to-morrow for his home at Amroha. This step is understood to mark the retirement of this distinguished veteran from public life.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 1.

The *Pioneer* states it is expected that the Kalabagh-Banu Light Railway will be ready for opening about December next.

JUTE MILL PROSPERITY.

Extension of Mills in Calcutta.

A RISING MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

With the return of prosperity in the jute industry have come fresh schemes and the revival of old ones for the extension of mills. *Capital* reports that the Baranagore Jute Mill has already placed its twenty-five lakhs five per cent. debentures. The Dalhousie Mill announces the issue of fifteen lakhs in shares and debentures for the extension of the factory to seven hundred looms, and the Lawrence Mill will issue a similar amount for extension. Bouraah Cotton Mills has made three lakhs net profit and pays five rupees on ordinary shares with bonus of ten rupees. In the share market this week, larger business has been done in jute than coal and tea which continue to be neglected.

McCORMICK CASE.

Question regarding Mr. Arnold's Committal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

Before a Full Bench of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, composed of all the five judges to-day, Mr. Guy Rutledge, Government Advocate, appeared to show cause why the committal order of the District Magistrate, Rangoon, in the defamation case, Mr. G. P. Andrew, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, versus Mr. C. Arnold, editor and part proprietor of the *Burma Critic* should not be set aside as being illegal.

Counsel said he would have welcomed the idea if the defence had called their evidence in the lower court which would have given him an opportunity of ascertaining their credibility and character. He could not say he was legally prejudiced, but he would have preferred to have met that evidence. So far that this court was unfettered by legal authority on the point regarding the stage at which proceedings could be stopped by the magistrate.

Counsel placed before their honours certain Bombay, Calcutta and Allahabad authorities which however could not help them materially.

Mr. C. Hamdyn for Mr. Arnold submitted that his client had been prejudiced by the magistrate's action in committing him to the Sessions at the stage he did, namely after the cross-examination of complainant. Counsel cited Law Journal, Volume 16, July 1912 as the latest authority which fitted the present case to a nicety. There it was held that where after the magistrate had made up his mind to commit a case to the court of sessions, but before the case for the prosecution was absolutely closed one witness for the prosecution remaining to be examined—defence applied to cross-examine prosecution witnesses the defence were entitled to the indulgence of cross-examining the prosecution witnesses last.

In the present case the magistrate having stopped his cross-examination he did deprive him of the chance of having the accused discharged and the summons dismissed. Counsel submitted that the magistrate's action was altogether wrong in adopting 36 Cal. 975 which in Counsel's opinion did not interpret the law rightly.

The Court reserved orders.

DELHI COUNCIL HOUSE.

Simla Press Criticism of the Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

The *News of India* (Simla) calls attention to the proposal whereby at present the Delhi Government House will accommodate the Imperial Legislative Council and enters an emphatic protest against it. After reminding the Viceroy of his speech on the 27th March, 1911, the paper writes:—"In fact, the Viceroy practically pleaded for a new Council Hall, which we are sorry to find likely to remain a dead letter. Delhi or Calcutta hardly make any difference and Government House with its limitations is certainly not the place for housing a large legislative assembly.

The members of Council ought to take up this matter during the approaching autumn session and will do well to remind the Viceroy of his promise. The press in India should also take up this matter as the accommodation and facilities afforded them at the Council meetings are scanty and unworthy of mention. India needs a Council House, and Lord Hardinge ought to lay the foundation-stone of such an edifice on his first official visit to Delhi in December."

SUIT AGAINST LAWYERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 1.

Mr. Justice Fletcher is engaged in hearing the suit brought by a banker, Jogendra Nath Madan Gopal against a barrister Mr. Rajat Roy and Rajendra Nath Chuckerbutty, vakil. The defendad vakil did not enter appearance. The plaintiff's case against the barrister is that Mr. Rajat Roy signed a hundi and endorsed it in favour of the plaintiff. The defence is that the signature is a forgery. In his examination Mr. Roy said he came to know the vakil-defendant when the coal boom was at its height and both did some coal transactions. He lent the vakil Rs. 12,000 in June, 1910. The case is proceeding.

INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 1.

During the week ended on the 29th of July, 2,148,946 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi bringing the total exports, since the 1st of January, 1912, up to 15,098,774 tons as against 12,580,178 cwts, during the corresponding period of 1911.

Wheat arrivals for July from up-country are expected to exceed 270,000 tons. Shipments will doubtless work out a little in excess of this figure.

Deliveries in piece-goods in Karachi in response to demands from the Punjab markets continue poor.

The market continues very firm. Rates have advanced during the week and are likely still to go higher. There has been a good demand for tonnage and something over 20,000 tons have been booked on the berth while four charters are reported.

"A POINT OF ORDER."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the Legislative Council.

The following copy of a letter addressed to the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E. by the Secretary to the Legislative Council is published for general information:—

Bombay Castle, 1st August, 1912.

From L. Graham Esquire, I. C. S., Secretary to the Legislative Council.

To The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

Sir,—The attention of Government has been drawn to a letter from you under the heading "A point of Order" printed in the "Times of India of 18th July; and in order to remove any misapprehension on the subject I am directed to make the following observations:—

2. In the case of the amendment of the Tramways Act of 1874 to which you refer the notice of amendment was given for the second reading, not before the first reading. The ruling of the President in that case, viz, that an amendment relating to a matter which has not been included in the amending Bill could be considered only if notice were given before referring the Bill to the Select Committee, was given in a case in which there was no reference at all to a Select Committee, and the amendment was nevertheless allowed to be moved. It is further to be observed that the amendment was of a simple nature not affecting the principle of the Bill or of the Act which was under amendment and was, therefore, of such a character that the amendment could under the present rules be moved, as is explained below, only after the Select Committee, if any had been appointed, had reported on the Bill; or, if no Select Committee was appointed, on the consideration of the Bill clause by clause after it had been read a second time.

3. With regard to the course pursued in the case of the City of Bombay Improvement Act Amendment Bill of 1907, in which notices of amendment given before the first reading, I am to remark that the quotation which you give from the speech of the late Sir John L. Jenkins omits a material portion of his remarks. He said "In the course of the discussion in the Select Committee many radical alterations were made, fresh provisions were introduced, and the Bill became to all intents and purposes a new measure, which if it were proceeded with ought properly to be introduced in the Council and submitted for a first reading." The words which you omitted show clearly that the authority of the late Sir John L. Jenkins, which you cite in support of your argument, conveys a distinct warning against the introduction into an amending Bill of amendments to the principle of an Act which are not included in the Bill.

4. In arguing that the ruling of Sir John Muir Mackenzie in 1909, was not in fact a ruling, but only an expression of opinion on a hypothetical case put by yourself, you appear to have overlooked the fact that you definitely asked for a ruling from the Chair on a question of fact, namely, whether the inclusion in the Bill of a certain amendment laid open to amendment the whole of the Act to which that one amendment related. You have also overlooked the fact that, at the second reading of the Bill, exactly the same point which was disposed of in the ruling given by Sir John Muir Mackenzie on your question of fact was debated at length in regard to an amendment relating to another Act, and that, after discussion, the ruling was confirmed, for the explicit reason that "a radical alteration in the existing law which was never contemplated when the amending Bill was introduced should be carried through the regular course of legislation (and) submitted to a first reading in Council." His Excellency the President said that to accept an amendment of this kind (i.e. one proposing a radical alteration in the existing law which was never contemplated when the amending Bill was introduced) "would be to introduce an undesirable precedent in the proceedings of the Council." Proceedings 1909, pp. 173-175).

5. It appears, therefore, that, even under the rules for the Conduct of Legislation which were passed in 1896 and were in force in 1907 and 1909, the motion for an amendment to a principle of the Act, which was not included in an amending Bill before the Council, was not in order. Those rules were superseded by the Rules for the conduct of business in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to which the assent of His Excellency the Governor was given on 9th February 1911 and which are now in force. I am to point out that the rules of 1911 relating to amendment differ materially, both in form and substance, from the rules of 1896, and render even more plainly inadmissible such an amendment as is now under consideration than did the rules in force previously to 9th February 1911. No. 33 of the present rules lays down:—

"(1) On the motion for the first reading the general principles of a Bill may be discussed.

(2) Amendment of principle only may be moved at the first reading."

No. 35 of the present rules provides:—

"The procedure at the second reading shall be as follows:—

(1) The motion for the second reading of the Bill (or the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, as the case may be), shall first be made.

(2) If such motion be carried, the Bill shall be deemed to have been read and shall then be considered clause by clause.

(3) No amendments shall be moved until the motion for the second reading has been carried.

6. It is clear from the rules that, since 9th February, 1911:—

(1) The general principles of the Bill then before the Council are the sole subject for discussion at the first reading. In the case of an amending Bill, the principles of the Act which is to be amended are not open to discussion, except in so far as the amending Bill proposes to amend them. A principle of the Act, which is not affected by the amending Bill, is not open to discussion.

(2) Only amendments of principle in regard to the amending Bill may be moved at the first reading. Amendments of principle in regard to the Act which is to be amended may not be moved at the first reading, nor a fortiori, at the second reading if they relate to any principle of the Act which is not proposed to be amended by the amending Bill.

(3) Amendments, other than those to the principle of the Bill not only may, but must, be moved after the Select Committee has reported and when the Bill (or the Bill as amended by the Select Committee) is being considered clause by clause. I am to say that consequential amendments are textual amendments rendered necessary by other amendments, and "necessary" in this passage means that, unless the consequential amendments are made, the Act will contain contradictory or meaningless or incorrect provisions. You will see that the amendment which you proposed at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 6th July was in no sense consequential. It was an amendment affecting a principle of the City of Bombay Improvement Act which was not proposed to be amended by the amending Bill then before the Council. It was therefore clearly out of order in accordance with No. 33 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business which are now in force.—I have, etc.,

(Signed) L. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ended on the 27th of July was 417 seizures resulting in 302 deaths, of which 99 deaths were reported from the Bombay Presidency; 27 from Madras; 7 from the United Provinces; 7 from Bengal; 10 from Behar and Orissa; 9 from the Punjab and 90 from Burma.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 1.

The enquiry under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act and the examination of the directors of the Bank of Burma (in liquidation) was opened to-day before Mr. Justice Robinson in camera.

Great disappointment is felt at the enquiry not being open to the public.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

List of Ex-Officio Members and Rules.

The following is an accompaniment to a Government resolution in the General Department, dated 29th July, 1912, published last evening:—

Rules and Regulations of the Indian Research Fund Association:—

1. The name of the Association shall be "The Indian Research Fund Association."

2. The objects for which the Association is established are the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowlege, and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases.

3. The president of the Association shall be the Honourable Member of the Governor General's Council in the Department of Education.

4. The entire control and management of the affairs, funds and work of the Association shall be vested in, and rest with, a Governing Body which shall be constituted as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Member of the Governor General's Council in the Department of Education.

MEMBERS.

The Secretary to the Government of India Department of Education.

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

The Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

The Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Medical and Sanitary Departments.

The officer in charge of the Malaria Bureau.

5. The President of the Governing Body shall have the power to fill vacancies in and make appointments to that body.

6. The Assistant or Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education shall be, by virtue of his office, Secretary to the Governing Body.

7. The members of the Association shall be of two classes, viz, (a) permanent members; (b) temporary members.

The following shall be permanent members:—

(1) The President and members of the Governing Body.

(2) Every donor of Rs. 5,000 and upwards.

The following shall be temporary members:—

(1) All members of the Working Committees hereafter mentioned, provided that they are not already permanent members of the Association,

(2) Every subscriber of Rs. 100 and upwards annually during the currency of his subscription.

8. Every member of the Association shall be entitled to attend and take part in the annual general meeting of the Association, and to receive copies of the reports and other publications, issued from time to time by the Association.

9. The Governing Body shall appoint a "Scientific Advisory Board" of whom not less than three shall be members of the Governing Body, to shall examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Association, which may be submitted to the Governing body, and report as to their feasibility. The members of such board shall be appointed for one year but shall be eligible for re-election. They shall have power to add to their number.

10. The scientific objects of the Association shall be carried out with the aid of "Working Committee." Such committees shall be appointed by and work under the direction of the Scientific Advisory Board.

11. No scheme shall be financed by the Association, unless carried out with the sanction of the Governing Body, and approved by it, and no subscription or donation shall be made from the funds of the Association to any object which is not approved by the Governing Body.

12. Subject to the conditions laid down in rule 11, the funds of the Association (both capital and interest) shall be under the entire control of the Governing Body for the scientific objects of the Association and shall be applicable to the payment of current expenses and charges incidental to the execution of the duties of the Governing Body of the Scientific Advisory and the Working Committee under the Rules and Regulations.

13. The accounts of the Association shall be kept by the Secretary to the Governing Body in such form as the Governing Body may prescribe, and shall be audited at the end of the financial year by such officer as may be appointed for that purpose by the Government of India.

14. A statement of the accounts of the Association shall be prepared as soon as possible after the 1st of April in each year, and shall be submitted to the Governing Body who shall prepare for the information of the Government of India and of the members of the Association an annual report of the proceedings and of all work undertaken during the year.

15. Association, through its Governing Body, may accept the management of any endowment or trust fund or subscription or donation, provided that they are unaccompanied by any condition inconsistent or in conflict with the nature, object and provisions of the scheme. All property purchased with the funds of or acquired by or on behalf of the Association shall be held in the name of the President of the Governing Body.

16. A general meeting of the Association shall be held once in every year, as soon as possible after the preparation of the annual accounts and report, at such place and time as the Governing Body may appoint.

Meetings of the Governing Body, the Scientific Advisory Board and the Working Committee shall be held as often as may be necessary.

17. The Governing Body may frame such rules as may be necessary for the discharge of business generally, including the conduct of correspondence and the holding of meetings.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHEME.

Successful Volunteer Meeting at Parel.

At the B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute at Parel last night Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor explained the scheme for the formation of a field battery of Volunteer Artillery. The hall was crowded. Those present being managers and assistants of mills, and other Europeans.

Colonel Hill-Trevor, who occupied the chair, explained the advantages of his scheme and referred to the excellent work done by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery in several of the riots in Bombay. He said he was prepared to meet the wishes of the Parel residents as far as he could conveniently do so and pledged himself to secure the necessary guns to enable the volunteers to practice at Parel.

Several speakers supported the scheme, but were anxious that the drills should, if possible, be arranged to take place at Parel. The old Government house compound at Parel had, they thought, sufficient accommodation for the purpose.

Captain Cudlip, Adjutant of the B. V. R., said unless the units worked together it was not possible to attain efficiency. He had no objection to standing drills at Parel, but on all important occasions he thought all units should meet together and practice on common ground.

Major Boughton Chambers explained that there would be no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the speakers and said that he would arrange to explain his views personally to all who wished to join the new movement. Several gentlemen present signified their intention of joining the new corps and gave their names.

ANOTHER DOG-BITE WARNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

Mr. Justice Beachcroft, of the Calcutta High Court, and Mrs. Beachcroft, who were bitten about ten days ago by their dog, which is said to be suffering from rabies, have gone to the Pasteur Institute of Kasauli for treatment.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 1.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Church at Jacob's Circle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "One who waits" in to-day's issue of your paper doubts the necessity for a new church in Jacob's Circle district. Also for some reason, he introduces the subject of the conference concerning the education of "Eurasians" or "Anglo-Indians', recently held in Simla. As this proposed church and school is intended for the use of Indians, the introduction of the Simla conference does not pertain to the question.

Obviously, your correspondent has not seen the appeal which has been put forth (a copy of which I enclose for publication) or he would have noticed that this scheme provides not only for the building of a church, but of a school also, thus in some measure providing that education which is best calculated to solve the "problem of poverty of mind, body or estate" which he mentions.

Is there any need of a church and school in the district? The following facts would seem to point to the need: (1) In and around Jacob's Circle, there are living at the present time some 250 Gujerati and 150 Marathi Christians in communion with the Church of England, without church, school or clergyman. (2) The clergymen, who is working amongst Gujerati Christians in Bombay, has been petitioned by 100 Gujerathis living in one place in Jacob's Circle district and 200 in another place in the same district for schools and religious instruction, but up to the present he has been unable to accede to their request.

I would point out that the Bombay Improvement Trust is satisfactorily endeavouring to find a solution for the housing problem and as a result of this efforts, the Church is obliged to extend its work and provide for the knowlge of God as revealed by His Son Jesus Christ, which no man can doubt must have a beneficial effect on the mind.

G. F. HARVEY,
Hon. Sec. Bombay Diocese an Church Society.
July, 31.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

NEW MISSIONARY CHURCH—JACOBS CIRCLE DISTRICT.

At the northern end of the island of Bombay there is a district called Jacob's Circle, the population of which is growing day by day. In the district there is no church in communion with the Church of England, nor any school connected with that Church, although there are large numbers of Marathi and Gujeratni Christians living there without a shepherd.

There are three churches in Bomeay devoted to missionary work, viz., Emmanuel Church, Girgaum, accomdating English, Marathi, and Gujerathi congregations; Holy Cross, Umarkadi, Marathi, and Gujerathi; St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Urdu and Tamil. These churches are not only overwhelmed and overcrowded with services, but also, situated at long distances from the Jacob's Circle district.

Under the auspices of the B. D. C. S., it has been decided to build, upon a plot secured in the vicinity of Jacob's Circle, a school with a church aboveit accommodating 300 people, and quite near several large chawls reserved for Indian Christians.

The cost of these buildings with two houses for the Indian clergy, necessary sanitary and water works, etc., is estimated at Rs. 60,000. Towards this amount, the B. D. C. S. has guaranteed Rs. 15,000. An effort is being made to raise Rs. 22,500 in England. An application will be made to the S. P. C. K. for a grant of Rs. 4,500 when the balance of money required, Rs. 18,000, has been raised.

The site upon which it is proposed to erect these buildings will, for the time being, be rented and the Churches in Bombay, Indian as well as English, have guaranteed the rent and a sum to provide a Sinking Fund for the ultimate purchase of the site.

This undertaking is the first missionary work which the diocese, as a diocese, has embarked upon, and the Committee therefore confidently appeal to all the church people in the diocese to see the matter through speedily and to a satisactory conclusion.

The sum asked for from the whole diocese, Rs. 18,000 (£1,200) is not a large one and the Committee venture to ask your generous help in collecting this sum.

Cheques, etc., may be forwarded direct to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, payable to Diocesan Church Account, or be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.

For and on behalf of the Church Extension Sub-Committee.

EDWIN JAMES BOMBAY, President, B.D.C.S.
G. F. HARVEY, Hon. Sec., B.D.C.S.
ARTHUR FRENCH, Hon. Sec., C. E. Sub-C.

TO THE FAITHFUL OF THE DIOCESE OF BOMBAY IN EVERY PLACE; GREETING IN THE LORD.

I desire to commend to you the project of building a school and church for Marathi and Gujerati speaking Christians in Bombay near Jacob's Circle. It has my heartiest approval. Hundreds are going to and fro between the country to Bombay in search of work. The existing churches are not sufficient for the work of providing for these strangers in Bombay, nor are they favourably situated for it. These strangers come from many parts of the Diocese. I call upon the Diocese as a whole to provide the new church for them, and not only for them but to form another centre of Christian influence by which the whole Diocese might be affected. Strong work by the Church among the shifting labouring population of Bombay ought to make converts who would carry back to their villages the message of salvation which they had learnt in Bombay.

We have considered very carefully where the greatest effort of the Church in the Diocese is now needed. All our missionaries agree that that point is the rapidly extending City of Bombay. It is the centre of the Province not in name only but in reality. Streams of men and women flow into it from all parts and flow out of it to all parts.

I call upon the Diocese to assist liberally in building the new church and school at Jacob's Circle. This will prove, I believe, the best step that we can now take towards occupying effectively for the Church of Christ that great point of vantage—the City of Bombay. I am, your faithful Bishop and servant in the Lord.

EDWIN JAMES BOMBAY.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last year several petitions were presented to the Lord Bishop by Indian Christians in Jacob's Circle who pointed out that there were a large number living there without church or school. Since then this number has been swelled by Gujarati Christian people who are in the same condition. Our Lord responded at once to the appeal "yet the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs." When £2,000,000 is being raised solely for the education of the domiciled community and large Government aid for the same purpose, it is surely merely a "crumb from those children's table" that £1,200 should be asked for for Christian Indian people and children who are without a church or school. Would "One who waits" refuse this crumb? He asks us whether it is not "disregarding the Divine mind" to turn away from building houses for "poor whites" to build one Church? That is easily answered. The church is being built both for poor and for the glory of Christ. What is the mind of Christ on this matter? The poor ye have always with you and "When we will we may do them good, but Me ye have not always "There are too many Churches in India" Possibly in other parts of India and for Europeans and Eurasians. But Bombay is terribly short of churches for Indian Christians. They have already to borrow several European churches when not in use by their regular congregations; and at the Mission churches that there are four congregations using different languages are trying to get an hour here or there in which to obtain a building to worship in. "Any room will do for worship. If you want to meet for prayer", says "one who waits." But Sir in Jacob's Circle we have not got "any room." "Then build one" ("One who waits" would say), but if we build a "room" why not build a seemly one and set it apart for God's worship. Then why not call that "room" a church? Our Lord "prayed" on mountain sides (vide Matt. XV) but he "worshipped" in the synagogue and the temple.

"We want more Charity" quite true, charity that will look beyond your own colour and your own home, Which will supply the need of "every" little lamb of Christ, of "every" lost sheep of Christ no matter what race or colour, not forgetting one to supply the other—not giving one the [illegible]

refusing the other the "crumb." Tank God we have already Ibsen's Master-Builder in the excellent "Improvement Trust," which builds homes and not churches leaving it to the charity of Christians to build churches and schools. Let us leave Ibsen's Master Builder to attend to his duty and attend to our own.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR FRENCH.

Is the Rural School Curriculum Really Simplified?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Even the most merciless, but at the same time fair-minded, critic of the educational policy of the Bombay Government will have to concede that that Government has been doing its level best in promoting the cause of education in general, and that of elementary or primary education in particular. The measures, introduced by Government, may not be called very heroic; but they, at any rate most of them, are certainly very practical, and cover a vast field of improvement in different directions. Of the three main departments of education, viz, the higher or university, the secondary and the primary, they have given great impetus to the first and the last; and although His Excellency Sir George Clark has not been able to take much initiative in the matter of secondary education, and has to leave that task to fresh minds, it is not that that branch has been left altogether out of consideration. The improvement in the pay and position of the high school headmasters, the contemplated improvement in the pays of assistant masters, the revision of the curriculum and the increasing importance attached to the secondary training college will certainly tend to improve that education. None will, however, deny that much yet remains to be accomplished in that direction.

I am not, however, concerned here with the first two branches of education, nor can I pretend to speak with any show of authority on them. I propose here to confine my remarks to the third, i.e. primary education, and there, too, to a particular phase of it. Whether compulsion should form part of the policy of Government for the spread of this education amongst the masses is a thorny question, and must be left for settlement to superior brains. It suffices my present purpose to show that with a view to improve and expand this education Government have, in recent years, increased their expenditure enormously, and promise to go on increasing it as years roll on and a genuine demand for schools increases. I do not intend to quote here figures to show at what rate the expenditure on this head has been going on increasing year after year: many have recently alluded to that during the four days' Budget discussion at Poona; and even His Excellency has referred to the point, and made it clear that his Government has not grudged any legitimate expenditure that was found necessary in furtherance of the cause of popular education. The measures, adopted, go a great way in meeting the urgent demands of this education, which might be thus briefly summed up: (a) improving the pay and prospects of the teaching staff; (b) opening of new schools, and (c) framing of a simplified curriculum for rural schools.

The first two of these afford little or no room for difference of opinion; but the same, I am afraid, can not be said with regard to the third, viz., the curriculum that has been finally evolved for rural schools. This curriculum is the outcome of the joint deliberations of the four divisional committees in the first instance, and of the Director of Public Instruction, and Government in later stages. In undertaking the revision of the curriculum, the object aimed at was, in the words of the Government Press Note of the 5th of June, 1912, "to impart to the pupils of the agriculturists—a thorough grounding in the three R's and nothing more." The standards were adjusted by adopting "a simpler and more rudimentary medium;" and it was expected—naturally enough—that they would then be better appreciated by the agricultural classes and would thus tend to make rural schools more popular with them. The object was, indeed, very laudable, but not so the means employed. Time alone will show how far the proposed syllabus is capable of achieving that object. Meanwhile, it will be interesting and instructive to examine the broad differentiating features of the two syllabuses, and to try to determine, if the proposed syllabus really simplifies the one that it is intended to supersede. It is not necessary, nor is it practicable, within the limits of a letter, to go into a detailed comparison of the two: only the important changes need be taken account of. The simpler characteristic of the proposed syllabus mainly consists in the omission of (a) the kindergarten occupations, (b) object lessons, and (c) the agricultural readers. It must be confessed that the omission of subjects like kindergarten was desirable, and even inevitable, inasmuch as the experiment was not destined to succeed in the hands of unskilled teachers. But as the same set of men will have to handle the new syllabus—a syllabus made more complicated and difficult by an attempt to accomplish much more within the same space of time—has even less chance of being successful. To a superficial observer this omission is likely to appear as a simplification of the curriculum. But when he notes that there have been additions made,—additions of material consequence, he will at once be disabused of that idea. Let me illustrate the point: in standard for infant classes the first and the second heads are made more difficult, especially the second that requires the infant not only to read the whole of the departmental Primer and First Book, but expects it to understand the drift of the lessons read. The infant is also to know both Balbodh and Modi Barakhadis—the latter a very complex thing. Similar increases are made under different standards, and the climax—if I may be permitted to use the word,—is reached in Standard III, where boys are expected to know not only simple proportion and simple interest, which are by themselves more than sufficient to tax the brain of a pupil of 8 or 9 to its utmost capacity, but also compound interest, which is sure to be beyond its comprehension. They, in that standard, are also expected to know something of native accounts, though the wording seems to have been avoided with purpose —not only "Rosakeerda" but also "Khatawani." They are further expected to write simple letters, petitions and even simple agreement. In all conscience, it is too much to expect a child of the tender age of 8 or 9 to know all this! Surely, if the children of the agriculturists are to be made, and not marred, any attempt at premature development of their brains should never be countenanced. If the wholesale omission of kindergarten occupations and kindred subjects had been the only feature of the new syllabus, it could have laid a claim to simplification. But there are the additions made,—additions that are sure to render the syllabus, taken as a whole, more difficult. No doubt the additions are very essential and important from the point of practical utility to the agriculturist. But the point is whether an average village teacher—a teacher who has simultaneously to look to four standards unassisted—is likely to succeed in ensuring success for the new syllabus. The calibre of these men is generally very low. They have no training qualifications, and as often as not they are not even vernacular final men. Moreover, the environment of a village school is anything but encouraging, and that is an additional disadvantage to the teacher. It is worthwhile further to note that the subjects omitted did not much tax the juvenile brains: on the other hand, they afforded them a sort of recreation, thereby refreshing them for serious lessons that awaited them; whereas the additions made will certainly tax the brains, and, in many cases in a prejudicial manner to the health of the pupils, when attempts are made to thrust into the brains what they are not ripe to receive in. The syllabus, I am afraid, will lead to a greater amount of stagnation in village schools, and stagnation will not fail to damp the spirit of the pupils. The crux of the whole thing is that no proportionate increase is made in the minimum age for admission to suit the revised curriculum in spite of the recommendations of the several divisional committees. True, the agriculturist will never consent to part with his child's services in the field a day longer than is absolutely necessary. But means should have been found out, even if that would have involved some expenditure to induce him to keep his child at school a little longer. It is not, however, my intention to propose any changes or modifications in the syllabus: Government would not entertain such a thing at this stage. The only course open under the circumstances, is to give the syllabus a loyal and sincere trial, and to try to secure for it as large a measure of success as possible. My only object in trespassing upon your valuable space is to show that the new syllabus is not a "simpler" thing, and I hope I have succeeded in doing so at least to some extent.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. N.

Nasik.

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A. BAZAAR.

KARACHI, JULY 29.

THE calls of charity upon English people in this country are not numerous in comparison with those that besiege at home. This is perhaps the reason why we should be doubly generous when an occasion offers. Such an occasion was the bazaar held here in aid of the Church of England Zenana Mission on Tuesday and Wednesday last, which was opened on the first day by Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., Acting Commissioner in Sind.

The bazaar is an annual function in Karachi and as usual was well supported. Bachelors in particular were to the fore, but whether they came of their own free will or because the fair sex made them, I leave others to decide. Certain it was that the wiles of the ladies were difficult to resist and the writer for one went down badly. After being relieved of most of the rupees with which I had provided myself, I paid yet another one for permission to eat and drink and to listen to some excellent music. This was my best bargain, for it kept me out of harm's way for a whole hour. The Quaker Girls who waited upon me did their work well in addition to looking very charming. Moreover they did not assume the role of professional bazaar extortionists. I object to being asked an extra rupee, because I am sufficiently old fashioned to desire three lumps of sugar. The local press has described the waitresses as having worn Dutch bonnets. I have been assured with much emphasis by a lady friend, however, that they were not Dutch bonnets at all, but Quaker ones, I believe her, of course, but I have yet to learn the difference. The stall holders were:—Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Chamier, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. C. S. Anderson, Mrs. Gregson, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. A. C. Brooks, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Pearson, Miss Chetham and Miss Aendown. Mrs. Sangster and Mrs. Adamson ran the tea room with the assistance of the Misses Ellinger, Lang, Blun, Oliver, Fraser, Townsend, Stephen and Mackenzie as Quaker Girls.

LAWN TENNIS.

The July Lawn Tennis Handicaps are nearly complete and I give the scores to date:—

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. and Mrs. Green (—15·3) beat Miss Chetham and Mr. A. E. Cumming (—3·6) by 5-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Hollington and Mr. Joscelyn (—15) beat Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Bell (—3·6) by 6-1, 5-6, 6-3.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes (scr) w. o. Mrs. Sangster and Mr. Gartty (scr) scratched.

Mrs. Hodgert and Mr. Johnston (+3·6) beat Major and Mrs. Chamier (+15·3) by 6-4, 7-9, 6-4.

Miss Fraser and Mr. E. J. Cumming (+15) w. o. Mr. and Mrs. Calvocoressi (+15·3) scratched.

Miss Stephen and Mr. Anderson (+15·3) beat Miss Scott McKenzie and Mr. Craker (+15·3) 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. Dickson and Captain Fenning (+3·6) beat Mrs. Randle and Mr. Garst (scr) 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. Newman and Mr. Travers (—15·3) beat Mr. and Mrs. Cooke (—3·6) 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.

SECOND ROUND.

Miss Hollington and Mr. Joscelyn beat Mr. and Mrs. Green by 6-1, 2-6, 6-2.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes beat Mrs. Hodgert and Mr. Johnston 6-3, 6-4.

Miss Fraser and Mr. E. J. Cumming beat Miss Stephen and Mr. Anderson 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Dickson and Captain Fenning beat Mrs. Newman and Mr. Travers 6-1, 5-6, 6-1.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Miss Holligton and Mr. Josceyln beat Mr. and Mrs. Barnes 6-2, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Breslauer and Alker (+30) beat West and Ravenscroft (+3·6) by 6—2; 6—4.

Norman and Bake (+15) beat Gebbie and Cocke (—15) by 6—2; 5—6; 6—2.

Anderson and Moore (+15·3) beat Hughes and Abraham (+30) 6—3; 6—2.

The rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

A. E. Cumming and F. J. Cumming (scr) beat Fitzherbert and Joscelyn (scr) 6—5; 6—4.

Karck and Penny (—15) beat Craker and Johnston (—3·6) 6—5; 6—4.

Tibbutt and Culing (scr) beat Oliver and Barne (+3·6) 6—3; 3—6; 6—3.

Breslauer and Alker beat Norman and Bake 6—4; 6—2.

Anderson and Moore beat Stewson and Browning (+15·3).

Travers and Newman (—15) w. o. Duggan and Arbuthnot (+15·3) scratched.

Chetham and Turner (—40·3) beat Robertson and Salthum (+30) 6—5; 6—1.

Nicholson and Morgan (+15) w. o. Gartley and Bell (scr.) scratched.

Entries for the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament close on Monday, 5th August, while play will take place throughout the week ending Saturday, August 17th. Post entries for the tournament, may, I understand, be made up to the hour of drawing, namely 8 p.m. on the 10th, on payment of one rupee extra.

GOLF.

The new bunkers on the golf course recently provided by Government at an enormous cost are now complete. I refer to the six wireless telegraph masts. They make quite an imposing show.

The result of the July Ladies Foursomes competition of nine holes against "Bogey" under handicap was:—

Mrs. Sangster and Mrs. Duggan	1	up
Mrs. Murray and Miss E. Lang	2	down
Miss Hearson and Mrs. Taylor.........	2	,,
Mrs. Hodgert and Mrs. Joscelyn......	2	,,
Mrs. Newman and Miss Haines......	3	,,
Mrs. Stephen and Miss D. Stephen...	4	,,
Miss Leonard and Mrs. Cocke.........	6	,,
Miss N. Lang and Miss Holligton...scratched		

The final of the Men's Foursomes Competition resulted in the victory of Captain Davis, and Mr. Brachi.

In August, the Men's Gold Medal and the Ladies' Gold Medal will both be played. There will also be medal play under handicap for the Pritchard Cup and an affirmity competition. So golfers as well as lawn tennis players will be kept busy.

VARIA.

Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Mitchell gave a small dance at their quarters over the National Bank of India recently. Everything was excellently arranged and a most enjoyable evening was spent. All agreed that the hosts were most sporting to have arranged the function and especially to have provided continuous melody from bag-pipes during the evening. If they were not bagpipes, they were very like them—at least so I am informed by a guest. But then he was an Englishman.

General satisfaction seems to have been the result of the visit of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and of the informal discussion which took place between him and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Strange to relate the Karachi Chamber does not seem to possess a real grievance just now and everyone has been too busy to have time to invent imaginary ones. Still there was plenty to talk about on the occasion of the Director-General's visit as there always will be as long as Karachi continues to expand.

The Directors of that prosperous company, the Karachi Steam Roller Flour Mills Co. Ltd., will recommend to the shareholders at the annual general meeting to be held on August 9th, that after allocating Rs. 12,800 for depreciation, and Rs.15,000 to Reserve a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year be declared leaving Rs. 3,400 to be carried forward. Last year the dividend was at the rate of 7 1-2 per cent.

Mr. C. W. Lander, of the Paper Currency Department, has arrived from Bombay to take charge of the new paper Currency Office in Karachi.

The following are the allocated figures of exports for the half-year to 30th June last. Wheat, 565,575 tons; barley, 247,300 tons; gram, 237,430 tons; and maize, 45,612 tons.

Mr. W. A. Johns, C.I.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Karachi Extension Railway, has arrived back in Karachi from Simla.

Heavy rain has fallen in Karachi to-day, and in many places the city resembles a lake.

A WEDDING.

On the 17th July, Miss Geraldine Emma Crowdy, niece of Colonel Roe, P.M.O., and Mrs. Roe, was married to Mr. Bryan Stapleton of the North, Western Railway. Captain Crowdy of the 5th Gurkas, brother of the bride, came down to Karachi to give his sister away. Mr. Gebbie, P. W. D., officiated as best man. A reception was held at Colonel Roe's bungalow after the service, and Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton left for Mount Abu, at 6 o'clock, where the honeymoon is being spent.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Effect of an Oral Partition.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of an appeal, in which the original plaintiff, one Vishnu Sadashiv Bhat Lalit, sued Sakharam Nilambhat Lalit and twenty others for an injunction restraining them from enjoying the joint property belonging to them in rotation fixed by them for the convenient enjoyment of his said property. The facts of the case showed that there was a large Marshi. Taikan in the village Gajria known as Metacha Khajan, which was owned by several co-sharers. The land of the Thikan not being of the same quality throughout, the sharers had in the past by an oral agreement, with the object of enabling each of them to derive an equal benefit, made certain divisions and subdivisions of it, and arranged a certain rotation system according to which sharers cultivated a certain number of thikans by rotation. This system was continued till 1904, when some of the co-sharers refused to follow the rotation practice.

The plaintiff accordingly brought a suit in the court of the subordinate judge, Devgad, for a declaration that the previous rotation practice was binding on all the co-sharers. The subordinate judge held that the oral partition effected was not binding on the sharers who were not concurring parties to it and dismissed the suit. In appeal the assistant judge, Ratnagri, reversed this order, and directed that till the actual partition of the property in the suit, the plaintiff was entitled to enjoy the property according to the rotation system which prevailed in the family and granted an injunction, restraining the defendants from interfering with the enjoyment of the property as aforesaid Mr. Gokhale, who appeared for the appellants, urged that oral evidence was inadmissible to prove partition, that the plaintiff was in possession of his share and was not entitled to any relief.

After hearing the arguments, the Chief Justice confirmed the order of the lower appellate court and dismissed the appeal.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman, Abdul Samad Ismail was cited to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court.

Abdul was a defendant in a suit in which Rashidbai and others were seeking to obtain an order for the administration of the estate of the late Ismail Budu Molim and of his deceased son, Mahomed. By the terms of the consent order, passed on the 17th of April, the Official Assignee was appointed receiver, and Abdul was directed to deposit certain sums in the Bank of India in the joint names of Mr. Motichand and Mr. Vaidya, solicitors. He was also directed to pay Rs. 60 a month to Rashidbai for her maintenance. He was to insure the properties in suit, deposit the title deeds with the solicitors and recover certain outstandings.

He failed to comply with the above directions, and put forward an excuse that he was ill with asthma and bed-ridden. It was, however, in evidence that he was attending to his business during this period. He was celebrating a wedding and giving feasts in honour of the occasion. Mr. Bahadurji, who appeared for Abdul Samad Ismail stated that his client was only interested in one-fourth of the estate. The gross rent of the estate was Rs. 225 and the net Rs. 150 a month. From this the maintenance charges had to be met. His client had kept an account of all monies received and that was open to the inspection of the court. The order was served on him on the 24th of June and on the 15th July he had deposited Rs. 300 and had paid four instalments towards the maintenance allowance, two before notice and two subsequently. They were not aware of the appointment of the Official Receiver. If they had been informed of it they would have consented and that would have saved the present proceedings. The delay in obeying the court's order was not intentional. Mr. Bahadurji's client had been ill during the whole month of June.

The amount of Rs. 3,000 due from Kachawala had been recovered and paid as directed by the court. The necessary title deeds had also been deposited. In these circumstances he prayed that he might be purged of the offence of contempt of Court.

Mr. Jinnah said that this was a gross case of contempt and no attempt had been made to express regret at their conduct.

Mr. Bahadurji said that they confessed that they were to be blamed for the delay, and expressed their regret.

His lordship discharged the consent decree of the 17th of April and directed Mr. Lang, the Official Assignee, to collect rents, pay maintenance charges were and file suits. Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, solicitors, directed to hand over all title deeds, account books, vouchers and money to Mr. Lang. The first defendant was to have a full and free inspection of the books and documents, without charge for the purpose of enabling him to draw up his written statement. The first defendant in view of the contempt of court for which he was cited, was directed to pay his own costs of the day's proceedings.

A POOR WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

Mr. Justice Chandavarker and Mr Justice Batchelor heard an appeal presented on behalf of Bai Thaku alias Hirabai, wife of Lilachand Gujar, in which she sought to recover a shop and a house by right of heirship to her deceased father, Bechar. Balwant Tuljaram and others, her brothers-in-law, opposed her claim.

Bai Thaku's story was that the property belonged to her father and that after her father's death her mother was in possession of the property. That her mother died in 1905, when the defendants took wrongful possession of the property.

The defendants contended that the plaintiff's mother, by a registered will, dated the 30th September, 1905, willed the property in their favour. The subordinate judge ordered the shop and house to be made over to the plaintiff, and, in critising the conduct of one of the defendants observed, that there was no redeeming trait in his conduct. He tried to deprive a poor woman of her patrimony. The district judge to whom the defendants appealed reversed the above order and dismissed the suit, observing that although the strictures of the subordinate judge with regard to the conduct of one of the defendants were correct, he held that the partition set up by the plaintiff was not proved.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in remanding the case to the lower court, observed that the lower court having found that there was a partition among the parties, they could prove that in respect of any particular land, which might have been in their possession by means of a lease or otherwise ever since that partition was effected. As the lower court had not addressed itself to the question, his lordship remanded the case to the lower court for a finding whether the property in dispute had been dealt with by the plaintiff or her predecessor in title, as property belonging to Bechar since the partion, and whether the plaintiff had been wrongfully dispossessed,

A CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit brought by one Sadanand Ramkrishna, a building contractor, in which he claimed Rs. 37,988 for building a house at Khetwadi and another at Mahim for Jamsetji Edalji Saklatwala.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case were, that the plaintiff entered into an of agreement, dated the 9th of October, 1907, with the defendant, whereby it was settled that he should do certain repairs to the defendant's house at Khetwadi, and was to be paid for the work at the usual market rate. After the roof of the Khetwadi house had been romoved, it was found that the house was not strong enough to bear the weight of the additions proposed. It was then agreed between the parties to pull down the house and rebuild it. The new structures was to contain a ground floor and four upper storeys. The building was completed in October, 1909.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had been putting off the payment for this work and the work done for him at Mahim, on various pretexts.

The defendant contended that the plaintiff had taken an unnecessarily long time in executing the works and that he had suffered heavy loss in rents, &c.; that he had paid certain sums to the plaintiff from time to time. He farther said that the work had been delayed owing to the slow and inefficient manner in which the work had been done by the plaintiff and made a counter-claim for Rs. 2,942 as damages.

His lordship, after hearing the evidence, and arguments, referred the suit to the commissioner to ascertain the cost of the building at Khetwadi, and of the work done at Mahim at the usual market rate. The defendant was to be given credit for all sums paid by him to the plaintiff, and for the value of the materials supplied, including the value of the materials of the old house used for the new building.

THEFT OF RAILWAY STORES.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting in the Criminal Appellate Court heard an appeal, presented on behalf of Alfred Sequeira.

The facts of the case were reported when Sequeira was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine, by Mr Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate in connection with thefts of articles belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stores.

Their lordships, said they saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

AN ACTING JUDGE.

Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, having been appointed Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court, took his seat yesterday in the First Appellate Court along with the Chief Justice.

Mr. Lalubhai Asharam Shah, who has been appointed Acting Government Pleader vice Mr. Rao, took up the duties of his new office yesterday.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Peon and his Accomplices sent to Jail.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Tanoo, Soju Mahadu and Soma Keshav were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,008 belonging to the Post Office, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

The complaint was that the first accused was a postal peon and he was entrused with Rs. 898 to pay thirty-five money-orders to different parties on May 8. He also had a registered cover containing a hundred-rupee currency note and some V. P. P. on which to recover Rs. 10-6-0. The accused had absconded from Bombay and his bag, minus the cash, and the registered cover was found concealed under the staircase of the Municipal office.

Inspector Finan traced the first accused to a village in the Deccan and brought him to Bombay. The other accused were arrested subsequently. They had taken Rs. 650 and Rs. 500 respectively.

Upon the evidence his worship convicted the accused and sentenced the first to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 with the option of two months' further imprisonment. The second and the third accused were each sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 340 or to suffer five months further imprisonment.

TRAMWAY TRANSFER RULES.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, also had before him the case in which Mahadeo Sadoba, a Tramway Inspector, charged Maoji Chapsey under the tramway transfer rules with changing cars at a wrong place.

The complaint was that the accused entered a car at Carnac Bunder to go to Wari Bunder. He produced a ticket according to which he should have changed the car at Crawford Market, and when asked to pay a fresh fare he refused.

The defence said the accused entered the car at Nagdevi Street, only a minute's walk from Crawford Market.

The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5.

THEFT FROM A PARCEL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector R. R. Mirza charged Kondaji Kalaji, a Hindu cart-driver, with the theft of seventeen seers of ginger.

The evidence showed that a bag of ginger arrived by a late train on Wednesday evening at Grant Road station from Palghad and was kept in the luggage clerk's office. The accused went there at midnight, cut the bag and stole from it about seventeen seers of ginger, and was making away with it, when he was arreested.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had two previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 31st of July 1912 at 6 p. m. (S. T.) when Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S. (Retd,) President, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following papers were read:—"The Persian Origin of the Kurds and the Tajiks" by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., "Some Bihari Mantrams of Incantations" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L.

The following is a short outline of the papers:—Mr. Modi said that the July to December 1911 number of the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland contains a learned article entitled "The Early Inhabitants of Western Asia," from the pen of Dr. F. V. Luschen, who therein describes at some length the variety of races one seas at Constantinople. Mr. Modi said that, during his visit of Constantinople in November 1889, he also was struck with the variety of races there, and so he read with great interest the above article and wanted to make observations on two of the twenty-one races observed by Dr. Luschen viz. the Kurds and the Taziks. Firdousi refers the origin of the Kurds to the times of Zohak who is identified by some with the Babylonian Nimrod. The Persians, who fled from the Tyranical grasp of Zohak, concealed themselves for some time into jungles and there became the progenitors of the Kurds. Masaudi refers to several other orgins among which there is one that support Firdousi. Thus Firdousi and Masaudi support Dr. Luschen in his statement that the Kurds are on offshoot of the ancient Persians.

The Taziks who are seen in large number in Afghanistan also form one of the two ethnical groups of Persia. Dr. Luschen calls them "the descendants of the old Persians." Dr. Bellen in his "Races of Afghanistan" supports this view. Among the Parsee books the Pahalavi Bundehesh and the Dinkard point to the same conclusion, when they refer to the old Iranian tradition that the Taziks who were the Persianized Arabs, were descended from Taz, who was a brother of Hoshang, the proginitor of the Iranians."

Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L. of Hathwa, in his paper on "Some Bihari Mantrams or Incantations" discusses the superstitious belief, entertained by many peoples in a low plane of culture, that the name of a person is a part and parcel of his body; that, just as magic can be performed on him by means of the tangible things that have come in contact with him, it can be performed, or influence exercised on him precisely in the same way by uttering his name; and that spirits and deities as well can be similarly influenced by the use of their names. Mr. Mitra also discusses the analogous belief which ascribes coercive power to the pronouncing of words and phrases. These words or Phrases of Power have been classified into five classes; among which are Mantrams and their kin. This belief in the efficiency of Mantrams or words of Power exists even at the present day, among many Oriental peoples, notably, among the Hindus all over India. In this paper Mr. Mitra has published the results of his study of a collection of twelve Mantrams or Words of Power which are in use among the Hindus of Bihar. These have been classified by him into five classes, namely, (1) Mantrams or Incantations for exercising or controlling ghosts; (2) those for preserving one's body from malevolent influences; (3) those for winning over a person or bringing him under control; (4) those for making a person restless or for killing him; and (5) miscellaneous ones.

The most curious of these is a charm for winning over a person, in the concoction of which the tongue of a male child 6 or 10 months olds who must have lived only on milk, is used. Mr. Mitra points out its similarity to the witch's hell-broth, mentioned in Macbeth, in which the "finger of a birthstrangled babe ditch-delivered by a drab" is used. Another curious incantation is one in the concoction of which placenta of a black-cat is used.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Principal Items of Business at the August Meeting.

The August monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held on the 8th instant at 3-40 p.m. A long agenda has been circulated. The following are some of the principal items.

BUST FOR THE MUNICIPAL HALL.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji has addressed a letter on behalf of the Sheppard Bust Fund Committee, and offered to the Corporation a marble bust of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be asigned a suitable place in the Municipal Hall in recognition of valuable services rendered to the Corporation to the City of Bombay during his six years' tenure of office as Muncipal Commissioner.

A similar offer is made by Sir Narayan G. Chandvarkar, offering the marble bust of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, C.S.I., who was a member of the Bench of Justices who first controlled the Municipality of Bombay, the first Indian President of the Corporation and for many years a member of the Corporation, Town Council, and Standing Committee.

A letter is addressed to the President by the honorary secretaries, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, the Committee of which feels that it is justified in claiming a special representation on the Corporation, which will, it is urged, take into their consideration their case when their Committee will deliberate over the distribution of Municipal franchise.

Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy has given notice to move the following proposition: "That the Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the Tramways Company to the large number of tramway accidents referred to in the last report of the Commissioner of Police, and to enquire what the reason to the accidents were and what steps the Company have been taken or propose to take to reduce the number of such accidents as much as possible in future."

Dr. Dinshaw Bomonji Master has given notice to move the following proposition: "That the President be requested to ask the Schools Committee to admit into Municipal Primary Schools, after due enquiry, all students of poor parents who are unable to pay the school fees so long as sufficient accommodation is available in the school for which such application may be made. That the Schools Committee may also be requested to report, after six months, the total number of free students who may have been thus admitted, and also of those who may have been refused admission for tw of an accommodation.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Suggestions for Improvement and Increase.

The Water-Supply Committee of the Corporation has submitted the following further report regarding the proposals for increasing and improving Mr. Midgley Taylor the water-supply of the City. had come to the conclusion that the necessity for the introduction of a second main from Tansa was very urgent and that the Corporation ought to increase the water-supply as soon as possible. He had also considered what the material of the pipes should be and was of opinion that the most suitable material for making the upper length of the main above the G. I. P. Railway Ghatkoper Station should be steel. He was of opinion that in this case it would be more economical to use steel than castiron the transport being easier and the work of laying steels main being carried out very much quicker. He said he was aware that a reference had been made to reinforced concrete mains but that from his experience of reinforced concrete mains he would unhesitatingly say that for requirements such as the duplication of the Tansa Main no previous experience of such mains had been acquired and that he would not therefore advise the Corporation to embark on a vast experiment the result of which might eventually end in disaster Steel pipes, he observed, had stood the test of time and he would recommend the Corporation to put down steel mains now, even though they may have have to be renewed 30 or 40 years later as the cost would even then compare favourably with that of cast-iron pipes.

Mr. Taylor will furnish a detailed report on the subject within a couple of months, but having regard to the emphatic opinion already expressed by him in regard to the necessity for duplicating the Tansa Main and the material to be used for the new recommend main, the Committee think it desirable to that with a view not to lose valuable time the Corporation should authorize the use of steel for the work of laying the proposed new main, excepting portions that would have to be laid through salt ground in which case only cast-iron pipes should be used with additional coating, and that the Commissioner be authorized to invite tenders for the work on that understanding.

FAMINE IN GUZERAT, 1912.

A tourist in Guzerat during the recent famine writes:—The monsoon having failed in Guzerat in 1911, the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals were under the pangs of a severe famine. Everywhere measures were taken for relieving the distressed both by Government and non-official agencies. The distress in Kaira and Ahmedabad was not so severely felt as there was sufficient labour in the market and the people in these two districts were rather accustomed to endure and to depend on themselves. Famine was declared officially in the Panch Mahals alone, the population of which consists mostly of the wild and uncivilized Bhils, Naikdas and Kolis who always live from hand to mouth and whose property consists in cattle only. Every attempt was made by the authorities in Kaira and Ahmedabad to encourage private charities. Funds for maintaining cattle camps and for having grass imported at Government expense to be given away as Tagavi to agriculturists proper, were raised. The people in these two districts being well to do the authorities found no difficulty in getting large funds from private sources and thus the expected crisis passed away without any great difficulties. In the Panch Mahals, however, the situation was worse and a number of P.W.D. and village relief works were opened and gratuitous relief given to the deserving. It is a matter of opinion whether all the public works opened and carried out would be permanently useful. Mr. J. Ghosal, the Collector, spared no pains to save human life as well as cattle in the Panch Mahals. The famine arrangements, etc., were so good and sanitary that mortality has never gone higher than normal, and no disease so often seen in famine-stricken districts, has been noticed at any time. Though owing to certain difficulties sufficient relief to cattle could not be afforded, the authorities have tried their best to save the lives of these dumb creatures by supplying fodder at cheap rates. The police arrangements have been more than satisfactory, as ordinary as well as serious offences have not gone so high as in the last famine, when a number of villages were looted and military help sought. Big towns as well as villages have been very carefully and rigidly patrolled day and night by local police and wherever I have been, local citizens have expressed their satisfaction regarding the police "Bandobast." But in all these, I am particularly struck with the "old Chokait System" revived by Mr. Greenaway, the District Superintendent of Police, by which every night by turns about 10 men or so are required to sleep in some central spot at every village with their bows and arrows with the Patel, so as to be ready to drive away any marauding parties or prevent in-raids from Bhils, &c. It is very gratifying to note that the villagers and the Patels of all the villages in the Mahals have voluntarily consented to revive the system for the protection of their life and property. This system had the great effect of suppressing serious offences in the district especially during the severe famine period, and Mr. Greenaway well deserves to be highly congratulated upon introducing or reviving this defunct system.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 2nd Aug. 1912.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 3rd instant, from 4 p.m. (weather permitting).

2. Town Hall Drill will be as usual on Tuesday evening next, the 6th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Cholera Epidemic and Decline of Plague.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Health Officer of Bombay, in presenting his report on the Health of Bombay during the second quarter of the year, says:—

The health of the city during the quarter under review was not good. Exclusive of still-born, the total number of deaths registered from all causes was 11,442, giving an increase of 1,944 over the figure for the corresponding quarter of 1911 (9,498) and of 1,685 over the mortality recorded in the preceding quarter (9,757); but it was 878 less than the mean of the corresponding quarters of 1902-1911. Though an unusually severe outbreak of cholera in June was the principal factor that contributed to the enhancement of the general mortality, we find that considerable increases have also been recorded under various other causes of death. Small-pox which was declared epidemic in the last week of February continued so to the end of May and in the first two months of the quarter recorded 424 deaths, giving an increase of 250 over the mortality from the disease in the corresponding months of 1911; the following month registered a further increase of 51 under this head. Small-pox was specially fatal to infants and children under 5 years, as 151 deaths, or more than 56 per cent., of the total mortality from this cause was registered among them. Of the 151 children, 132 had not been vaccinated and 8 supposed to have been vaccinated out of Bombay, but the fact could not be ascertained as the information was received after death; 1 died within 10 days of vaccination and 1 got eruptions of small-pox on the 4th day of vaccination. The vaccinal condition of 7 children could not be ascertained.

The excessive heat in May and the early part of June must be held responsible to some extent for the enhanced mortality, especially among infants and children? 1 to 5 years old. From the statement of mortality among infants and children 1 to 5 years of age, during the second quarters of 1911 and 1912, we find that 188 more deaths occurred among them from small-pox in the quarter under review, 204 more from diarrhœa and dysentery, 81 more from debility, 130 more from the diseases of the nervous system, 457 more from the diseases of the respiratory system, and 217 more under other causes of death, giving a total increase of 1,189 deaths under all causes. This increase in infant mortality accounts for 61 per cent. of the total enhancement of mortality (1,944 deaths) in the quarter among the entire population of the city.

Compared with the statistics for the corresponding quarter of 1911, we notice that in the quarter under report there was an increase of 301 deaths under small-pox, of 1,105 under cholera, of 88 under fevers, of 376 under diarrhoea and dysentery, of 134 under pthisis, and of 639 under respiratory diseases. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 93 in the mortality from measles and a very large one of 1,240 in that from plague. The number of live births registered show an advance of 224 on the figure for the second quarter of 1911. Compared with decennial average (1902-1911), an increase of 200 is observed in the mortality from small-pox of 1,037 under cholera, of 11 under fevers, of 264 under diarrhœa and dysentery and of 540 under respiratory diseases. 11,442 deaths were registered in the quarter from all causes, being 1,944 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1311, but 878 less than the average of the quarters during the preceding decennium (1902—1911). The highest mortality on a single day in the quarter was 247 on the 12th June against 170 on the 4th April 1911 and included 119 deaths from cholera, 3 from small pox, and 5 from plague.

During the quarter 1,052 deaths occurred from plague. This is the lowest plague mortality recorded in the second quarter of any year since the appearance of the disease in 1896, and is less than that of the corresponding quarter in 1911 by 1,240 deaths and less also than the average of the quarter during 1902—1911 by 3,285; but 612 higher than in the preceding quarter. The epidemic this year was the mildest in the experience of the city and lasted from the week ending 24th February to the end of May. April registered 611 deaths from the disease, May 348 and June 93.

The total number of plague seizures registered in the quarter was 1,164 against 2,589 in the second quarter of 1911.

CHOLERA.

Cholera appeared to be on the vanishing point in the mouth of March as only 3 deaths were registered from the disease. But in April it began slowly to increase, and from the 1st to the 15th, 13 attacks and 11 deaths were recorded. The disease was however prevalent in outlying districts which continually imported it into the city. In the closing week of May cholera shrank to the sporadic stage, the number of attacks and deaths having declined to 35 and 33 from 67 and 58 in the preceding week. It continued so during the first ten days of June, a daily average of 3 attacks and 3 deaths having been recorded. But on the 11th, the incidence of the disease acquired a sudden impetus and the number of attacks and deaths rose to 58 and 45 respectively. The severity of the outbreak was in special evidence in the Mahomedan quarters of B. Ward—Mandvi and Umerkhadi. Of the 58 attacks on the 11th, 13 were in Mandvi and 10 in Umerkhadi. This very sudden increase of cholera occurred on the 11th June. Thousands of Mahomedans were out on the night of the 10th and previous day and earthen vessels filled with drinking water and "sherbet" were kept in the verandahs of houses and even in streets for the use of the passers by. The vessels so exposed are in a dirty condition and the water in them may, in all probability, have been contaminated and helped to spread the infection. Cholera continued with considerable virulence from the 11th to 22nd June and two statements are subjoined indicating the relative incidence of the disease in Mandvi and Umerkhadi and the rest of the city as also among Hindus and Mahomedans whom it chiefly afflicted. After the 22nd June, the disease steadily declined and on the last day of the month 17 attacks and 11 deaths were recorded. During the whole month 1,235 attacks and 962 deaths were registered from the disease; imported cases numbered 26.

MEASURES FOR CONTROL.

From the 3rd to 7th May cholera was totally absent, but on 8th registered 3 attacks and 3 deaths; on the 10th 6 cases were returned, of which 2 proved fatal. Immediately the Deputy Health Officers were apprised of the necessity of making strict enquiries and taking immediate action. Leaflets on precautions to be taken were distributed. Cholera mixture was kept ready in all offices and stables and bigaris and halalhhore chawls—bathing places were disinfected and wells treated with permanganate of potash and disinfectants supplied free to chawls in the city. Cases detected were sent to the Arthur Road Hospital and contacts kept under observation. As a result of these measures, the disease subsided and continued in a lingering condition till the 10th of June, after which a sudden and enormous rise followed in the incidence of the disease. Leaflets of precautions were again distributed broadcast and posters on the subject put up at conspicuous places. The public were advised through the English and vernacular press as to the precautions to be taken. Cholera mixture was distributed free in chawls in the city. In the specially affected localities free medical aid was provided day and night and the fact made known by beating the "battaki." Medical men and four senior Inspectors of the Department were placed on special duty in Mandvi and Umerkhadi and made house to house visitations and paid special attention to milk and water supply and disinfection of rooms, clothes, bedding, utensils; they were asked to get rid of all "gharas" and disinfect bhisti Mushak and prevent the washing of clothes at public stand pipes, to disinfect every bathing place and stand pipe daily with Izal, pesterine gullies and latrines. With a view to enlist the co-operation of Mahomedan leaders, they were invited by the Municipal Commissioner to attend a meeting on the 14th June, at which they were asked to join hands with the Health Department in the vigorous prosecution of measures for the control of the epidemic and assist in getting mosque tanks emptied and cleaned and prevail on their people to call in medical aid. This they agreed to do and largely helped in doing. For the expeditious removal of cholera patients to hospital a motor ambulance was engaged from the 15th June and to the end of the month 59 cases were so removed. There were 3 attacks of cholera among Europeans on the 18th, and these being unexpectedly refused admission into St. George's Hospital, hurried arrangements had to be made to treat and nurse them in the Arthur Road Hospital. All the three cases terminated fatally.

NEW BOOKS.

WOMAN AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, by Scott Nearing, Ph. D., and Nellie M. S. Nearing (Macmillan).—"Woman and Social Progress," it is announced on the title page, is a discussion of the biologic, domestic, industrial and social possibilities of American women; but it would be a mistake to imagine that the considerations involved in the discussion of these many and various possibilities are considerations which affect the American women alone. On the contrary, the question of how its women shall best and most speedily adapt themselves to a changed and changing social and economic environment is a question that faces and troubles the peace of every civilised community. "Woman and Social Progress," therefore, is essentially American only in so far as it describes the local symptoms of a world-wide disorder. From a book of this kind it is, of course, impossible within the narrow limits of an ordinary review to select for comment more than a few points of general interest. Such, for instance, as the remarks on the increased amount of leisure which has accrued to the modern married woman as a direct and inevitable result of the decrease in numbers of the modern family. Benjamin Franklin, we are informed, estimated that the average family of his day numbered eight children; at present the average number of children in an American family is slightly over two. It is obvious, therefore, that the American housemother of the early twentieth century is, roughly speaking, called upon to spend in child bearing and child rearing only about one-quarter of the time and energy that was spent in child bearing and child rearing by the American house-mother of a century ago; and that she has proportionately more leisure and energy to spend on other occupations and interests. And if our authors are correct in stating that the present is "almost the first time since the beginning of modern civilisation" that women have been enabled "to enjoy a limited amount of leisure," it is no wonder that even in the face of ecclesiastical denunciation the civilised birth-rate has shrunk and continues to shrink! We all of us dislike too much work—even those of us who are women; and it is possible to have too much of the drudgery and suffering which, in times that are past, a woman was supposed not only to endure but to enjoy. How much she really did enjoy them the drop in the birth-rate shows. The smaller family, of course, is not the only cause of the comparative leisure—with its necessary consequence, freedom to enter on occupations unconnected with domesticity—enjoyed by the married woman of to-day. The changed conditions that have followed upon the substitution of machinery for hand work, the consequent development of the factory-system and centralisation of industries formerly carried on (chiefly by women) in the home—all these are touched on in the chapter devoted to the "New Leisure for Women" and the inevitable results that new leisure is producing. Education, like the process of manufacture, has been centralised and systematised, and the actual care and upbringing of children in practically all classes of the community is left far less to the average and individual mother than it was of yore; entrusted to a far greater extent to the expert and professional nurse and teacher. That is to say, it is entrusted to persons who perform for money the duties and services which the house-mother performed gratis. In more than one chapter of the book considerable emphasis is laid upon civilised woman's new position in the world as spender or distributor of money: "Within a century women have evolved from producers into spenders." "As spenders women determine what economic goods shall be created." "Spending is the means of which economic science is the end. Spending provides the housewife with the raw materials, out of which the housewife produces the finished product." All these are pregnant sayings and worthy to be pondered, even if one cannot agree that the great problem which is agitating the world to-day—the problem of the equitable distribution of wealth and means of subsistence—is so completely a feminine problem as the authors of "Women and Social Progress" would appear to think. Excellent and to the point, too, are the comments on the amateurish fashion in which woman's principal trade of home-keeping is apt to be carried on—the entirely unscientific methods of the ordinary practitioner of so-called domestic science, the "hit or miss" character of the operations which provide us with our daily food and drink. Consider, for example, the baking of bread. There is a tradition that bread of lightness and flavour such as mother used to make has vanished with the past generation. What are the facts concerning this fabulous bread? In the first place, we ate it when we were ravenously hungry girls and boys. Pine shavings, sufficiently disguised, would have passed muster in those days of hearty appetite. Secondly, for every woman who could bake bread there were at least three who could not. Most bread was heavy, soggy, and sour, because it was made by untrained cooks. Faulty tradition, rather than exact knowledge, furnished the basis for its manufacture. It is doing an injustice to "Woman and Social Progress" to quote from its lighter pages only, but I cannot refrain from mentioning that the authors have a word of defence an encouragement for that product of modern sivilisation, the bargain-hunter. Let no one despise her, we are told; we should admire her rather, since she is the woman who is learning to spend, to exercise ingenuity in the distribution of her money; who in the great feminine duty of spending, is becoming alert and experienced. "She is the advance agent of progress . . . a radical in a new movement for the efficient spending of income." With the summer sales upon us, the thought should be a comfort.

THE DAUGHTER OF BRAHMA, by I. A. R. Wylie (Mills and Boon, 6s).—"The Daughter of Brahma" is one of the most powerful novels of the season. It is an attempt to bridge over the deep gulf between East and West, to contrast two opposite schemes of thought by a tragic drama. The heroine is a Brahmin priestess who is wooed and won and carried off by a determined young English gentleman who takes her to his country home, where she tries to help him in the brawl and pother of an English election. Her exquisite spiritual character is brought out finely, in startling contrast to the coarse brawl of the excited Occidentals, but she returns to her temple and is murdered there, leaving a message of mercy behind her. The whole book is alert with the poetic pathos of the jar and jut that exists between two separate and for ever separated interpretations of the Universe, and the noble attempt to bridge these, because it fails necessarily and lamentably, makes a tragedy, which is almost Sophoclean in its intensity and shadow. The greatness of the book consists, not only in its literary ability, but in its fearless character. It admits the evil on both sides, the fraud and bloodthirstiness of the Eastern, the brutality and hypocrisy of the Western. But beneath all this there is, on both sides, a greatness which it requires a poet to interpret, which a poet actually does interpret for us. There are things which are tears, says Virgil, and mortal events touch the realm of mind. This book is a commentary upon that most prophetic of texts, and a commentary which is worth studying by all who value the inner history of man. It is refreshingly deep.

A mediæval romance that will challenge comparison with those of Maurice Hewlett himself is "Heironymus Rides," by Anna Colemn Ladd, the story of a most gallant knight, grandson of an old alchemist on the maternal side, and eldest, but unacknowledged, son of the Emperor Frederick III. Destined provisionally for the Church, Heironymus decided when the time came that he had no vocation for the priestly life Therefore he rode out into the great world in quest of adventure, which he found in abundance, both before and after his fate became linked with that of his half-brother the Emperor Maximilian, then Arch-Duke. A most powerful and fascinating personality throughout is this Heironymus, soldier, singer, jester, a Royal figure always. A vivid, moving, dramatic romance from the first page to the last. (Macmillan and Co., 6s.) "Ruth of the Rowldrich," by Mrs. Stanley Wrench, is a pleasant and natural story of a country-bred girl who, reared under the shadow of the weird "Rowldrich," a group of Druidical stones invested by tradition with the usual mysterious and supernatural attributes, went out one midsummer eve to practise certain divinatory rites learnt from an old "Witch Book" in her possession, and within the magic circle met a young man who, though he did not become her lover in the time-honoured romantic fashion, brought a new element into her life that distinctly influenced her subsequent career, as it was through him that she obtained journalistic work in London, and so entered on an entirely new set of experiences, which seemed at one time likely to end in tragedy, though all comes right in the end. (Mills and Boon, 6s.)

THE WEATHER.

Wednesday's Heavy Rainfall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

The Cyclonic storm in the Bay, which has intensified a little, is about to cross the south Orissa Coast in a west-north-westerly direction. Rainfall has been heavy in the districts between Mainpuri and Rawalpindi and has been nearly general in the West Coast, north Madras Coast, the Central Provinces excluding Berar, Central India east, and the North Punjab, the United Provinces, south of Bihar and Orissa, Lower Burma; fairly general in Bombay, Deccan, Gujarat, North-West Frontier Province, local in Hyderabad, Baluchistan, Bengal, Upper Burma. A few falls occurred in Mysore, South Rajputana and Kashmir.

The principal amounts are:—Gopalpur, Pachmarhi and Mount Abu, each an inch a half; Parachinar, one inch; Murree, three inches; Rawalpindi and Sialkot, each two; Lahore, three,; Amballa and Delhi, each four; Meerut and Mainpuri, each three; Chakrata, two; Lucknow, one inch; Bareilly, Benares and Cuttuck, each an inch and a half; Narayangunj, one inch; Monywa, an inch and a half; Diamond Island, three inches; Moulmein, four; and Mergui, two inches.

Forecast: Increase of rain in Hyderabad, Central Provinces and North-East of Peninsula.

RAIN IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, AUG. 1.

It has been raining heavily and almost incessantly in Lahore since 2 o'clock this morning. By eight o'clock nearly three inches and a half of rain were registered. The down pour is continuing still (3 p. m.) without abatement.

BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 31.

On Monday a storm passed over Ranpur (Ahmedabad collectorate) giving 4 inches 37 cents of rain, whilst Wadhwan city recorded 3 inches. On Sunday an inch and 45 cents was measured at Ranpur. Yesterday a heavy gale sprung up at Wadhwan giving 3 inches 5 cents of rain. At Bhawnagar the weather has taken a sudden change, since yesterday, when, except for a faint drizzle in the morning, no rain fell, although the sky remained overcast, the sun shining forth at intervals much to the delight of the people.

AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Mazagon," Captain F. W. Fry, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Rangoon, reports having experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	37·41	39·54	38·94	36·19
Thursday, 1st August......	0·20	0·14	0·14	0·37
Total	37·61	39·68	39·08	36·56
Same date last year.........	25·34	25·17	25·07	23·68

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 1

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·14	36·89	37·63	24·37

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 1st Aug.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	10	42	87

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (31st)	91·8	81·0	...	0·00
Jask	97·8	87·3	...	0·00
Muskat (31st)	93·3	87·1	...	0·00
Multan	105·3	83·5	...	1·97
Rawalpindi	89·4	71·9	2·10	8·97
Lahore	90·4	74·7	3·36	6·65
Sirsa	99·8	81·0	0·04	6·44
Ambala	92·5	73·9	4·30	11·89
Delhi	92·0	76·8	3·73	11·80
Agra	89·0	79·5	0·06	7·99
Mainpuri	88·8	80·1	2·86	14·54
Jhansi	82·5	77·0	0·02	17·86
Cawnpore	87·2	77·9	0·30	13·91
Allahabad	81·6	76·5	0·76	12·81
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	87·0	79·0	...	2·77
Ajmer	81·6	75·2	...	6·83
Jaipur	80·2	76·1	0·02	13·85
Kotah	84·6	75·6	0·06	?
Bhuj	85·0	75·5	...	?
Dwarka	83·8	76·2	0·19	19·55
Veraval	81·1	74·8	...	20·31
Rajkot	83·6	74·3	0·58	22·88
Bhavnagar Para	80·0	76·5	0·16	28·85
Surat	84·4	77·6	0·16	43·01
Ahmedabad	86·1	74·7	0·33	20·87
Deesa	85·3	73·4	0·09	10·51
Neemuch	82·9	71·0	0·15	11·04
Indore	82·1	69·6	0·50	16·80
Jubbulpore	77·8	73·3	0·12	15·11
Saugor	77·3	72·1	0·05	13·67
Hoshangabad	79·6	72·4	0·17	20·87
Khandwa	87·2	72·4	0·37	8·12
Akola	89·2	73·1	0·06	12·12
Amraoti	85·8	71·3	0·09	11·01
Nagpur	81·6	72·8	0·23	21·59
Chanda	86·5	72·0	0·56	23·19
Raipur	80·7	73·6	0·09	23·46
BOMBAY	85·2	78·3	0·37	36·56
Ratnagiri	84·8	75·9	0·62	68·11
Mormugao	85·0	76·2	0·27	72·14
Karwar	82·7	77·5	0·13	74·56
Malegaon	87·4	72·1	0·15	7·37
Ahmednagar	86·9	69·5	...	4·25
Poona	80·0	70·8	0·18	10·72
Sholapur	86·8	69·6	...	6·47
Bijapur	86·2	70·3	...	4·77
Belgaum	75·3	67·5	0·26	44·75
Aurangabad	85·9	70·7	0·04	10·65
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.4	71·7	0·60	16·97
Hyderabad	86·8	71·7	0·08	8·65
Mangalore	86·3	77·8	0·12	78·74
Calicut	85·3	75·6	0·41	79·50
Cochin	86·7	75·7	0·36	72·97
Colombo	87·0	78·0	...	24·72
Masulipatam	92·3	76·2	0·42	11·29
Bellary	91·0	74·3	0·06	2·40
Cuddapah	98·7	81·1	0·02	3·72
Madras	102·0	79·0	0·14	4·00
Bangalore	83·3	65·8	0·02	7·95
Coimbatore	88·4	72·3	...	4·47
Trichinopoly	100·1	78·8	...	4·31
Negapatam	99·8	79·7	...	1·04

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1st AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Showery. Sufficient rain fallen genrally. All crops doing well so far. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Has every appearence of a continued fall. Break needed generally.

Agra.—Continues cloudy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Gingelly flourishing. Weeding operations going on.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Partially bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Sometimes cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants on high fields flourishing. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton will have to be resown on low fields.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. showery. Fine weather has set in. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Showery. Continues cloudy.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 1st August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general and heavy rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 2·10", Lahore 3·36", Ambala 4·30" and Delhi 3·73". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in the area of rainfall. Temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme western districts; Mainpuri has had 2·86", Cawnpore 0·30". and Allahabad 0·76". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Agra and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in the southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ahmedabad has had 0·3'6', Surat and Bhavnagar Para 0.16" each, Dwarka 0·19", Rajkot 0·58", Neemuch 0·15" and Indore 0·50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in slight defect at Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·12", Hoshangabad 0·17" Khandwa 0.37", Nagpur 0·26" and Chanda 0·56." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·37", Ratnagiri 0·62", Mormugao 0·27" and Karwar 0.13". Skies are moderately clouded Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·15", Poona 0.18" Belgaum 0·26 and Nizamabad 0.60", Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and in excess at Malegaon. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the widespread and heavy rain in the northern and the extreme eastern districts of the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts, west Central India, the Central Provinces with the exception of Berar, and on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast. Fairly general rain has fallen also in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local rain in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall to-day. Precipitation has ceased in Sind.

Fairly general rain is likely in the central parts of the country, the south United Provinces and the north and the east Punjab; local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the Deccan, Hyderabad and on the west coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast. Some decrease of rainfall is likely in the Punjab.

BOMBAY LAND RECORDS.

A Government Resolution reviewing the annual report of the Department of Land Records for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1910-11, is published and states:—

Except as regards the measurement of subdivisions of survey numbers, the many important changes and developments in the work of the Department of Land Records during the four or five years preceding that under report have for the most part been brought to a successful conclusion and the report of the Department for the year 1910-11 is mainly an account of work performed on established lines. In the Presidency proper the Record of Rights, as usual, absorbed much attention. The rewriting of the Record, after a thorough revision and incorporation of all mutations up-to-date, was begun in new forms designed to render its maintenance easier. At the same time an extended use was made of the new system of revenue accounts under which the actual holder of land is directly responsible to Government for the payment of the assessment. This system has not only simplified the Land Revenue Administration but has greatly increased public appreciation of the value of the Record of Rights. In ordto er perfect the Record and the new account system a detailed measurement and mapping of all sub-division and a method of keeping the work up-to-date is still required. In the Central Division and in the Surat district fair progress has been made in this direction. The Director does not state, however, how far the work done in earlier years has been kept up-to-date. As legislation will shortly be undertaken in order that measurement and mapping may be taken up on a large and systematic scale, it is important that meantime a scheme of keeping the measurement record up-to-date should be devised and tested.

The work of the Circle Inspectors is much better reported on than it has been in the past. A number of causes have contributed to this result. Their task has been lightened by the increased care now taken by landholders to get their rights correctly entered in the Record of Rights. The repairs of boundary marks have also been spread over a greater number of years, and in some cases the Circle Inspectors have been relieved of some of this work by the employment of special parties remunerated from the repair charges levied on occupants. Measurement work, usually a source of much trouble, has now been allotted in most districts to special Inspectors who are relieved of their duties and this experiment appears to have been generally successful. Where the work is done at the expense of private parties, special measurers paid from the fees collected have frequently been employed in relief of the permanent staff. In the districts of Ahmedabad, Satara, Bijapur, Kolaba and Kanara the arrears of measurement cases are, however, large in comparison with the number of cases disposed of during the twelve months covered by the report and the Collectors should be requested to take steps for their early reduction. Finally, the supervision of the staff is reported to have improved. The Director has rightly drawn attention to the importance of this part of a Sub-Divisional Officer's duties, but the necessity of securing the control of the Mamlatdar must not be overlooked.

In Sind, in addition to survey and routine work, the preparation of the first edition of the Record of Rights, the value and importance of which are now recognised by landholders, was practically completed and it has been found possible to abolish the existing settlement register and to make the Record serve in its stead. The new system of land revenue accounts based on the Record is also being successfully extended.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. F. E. Gwytner has been appointed to succeed Mr. Scratchby as Chief Engineer, Punjab.

The Indian Red Crescent Society acknowledge a donation of Rs. 2,000 from an anonymous donor in Lucknow.

News has been received in Karachi of a dacoity about twenty-five miles from Jacobabad in the Upper Sind Frontier District by a body of armed men.

Mr. Hammond will go up to Mirik in September in order to make a thorough examination of its possibilities as a hill station for the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

Sir Trevedryn Wynne, President of the Railway Board, paid a flying visit to Howrah on Friday, and inspected the station and goods sheds. He left at night for Kalimati.

At the meeting of the Lucknow Municipal Board on Friday, it was decided to present a farewell address to Sir John Hewett, the draft of which was laid before the meeting by the Chairman and adopted.

The Colombo Wireless Station was opened to the public at midnight last Sunday on the arrival of Mr. Stapleton, an expert operator from England, who will be in entire charge of the station.

It is announced that Professor T. L. Vaswami, D. J. Sind College, has been offered and accepted the post of Principal of the Sirdar Dayalsing College, Lahore, vice Professor Welinkar resigned.

The Punjab Panchayat Act which has received the Governor General's assent will be referred to a small committee for drawing up rules and regulations.

The following publication has been proscribed: "Sanmitra-Samaj Melyachin Padien, Bhag (4tha" (i.e. "Songs of the Saumitra Samaj Mela, Part 4th,') written in Marathi and printed at Poona.

A reward of Rs. 250 has been issued by the Darjeeling police for information which will lead to the conviction of the persons who attempted to wreck the Bengal Governor's special train at Sukna on the 1st ultimo.

It is said that the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway are at loggerheads with the Burdwan Raj over the land which the former want to acquire for the new railway building at Kurseong. The Railway's offer of Rs. 12,000 has been refused.

The water famine in the districts of Madura and Ramnad is growing very acute. In Dindigul and Sivagunca the people suffer much for want of drinking water, the tanks and wells having dried up. At Madura are on "quarter rations."

News has been received by cable that Miss Poonen, B, A. A. L., C. M., a Syrian Christian student studying for the M. B. and C. M. Degrees of the London University, has passed creditably in the third year examination.

The Hon Mr. R. W. Gillan, Acting Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, arrived in Madras on Sunday from Bombay, and on Monday held an informal conference with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and also with the Directors of the Bank of Madras, at the Bank.

A Cricket Match was played for three days in Bhownagar between the Bhownagar Collegians and Junagad when the former defeated the latter by 53 runs on behalf of Junagad Mr. Patidar bowled admirably whilst Mr. Booch batted well. On side of Bhownagar Mr. Mahasookh played well.

During the week ending the 30th of July, 1912, 9,692 1-2 chests of Indore opium and 1,015 chests of Ahmedabad opium were imported into Bombay. The quantity of opium removed from the Bombay warehouse during the same period for export to China was 275 chests.

A Co-operative Central Bank, half the shareholders of which are to be the Co-operative Societies of the districts of Madura and Ramanad, has been formed at Madura with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided up into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, for the purpose of financing the Co-operative Societies in the two districts. The shares are being rapidly taken up.

Mr. Browning, Chief Engineer of the Cochin State, has been in consultation with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Trevor Smith, of the British P. W. D., on the alarming erosion of the island of Vypeen. There has been very much talk of the harbour nowadays, but if this island, which provides one of the "headlands" of the mouth of the harbour, were to be washed away, the protective value of the harbour would be seriously impaired.

The Honorary Secretary of the Dr. Mitchell Memorial has collected about Rs. 5,500 for a memorial in Travancore. The balance, when collected, will bring the whole amount to a little over Rs. 6,000. A sum of Rs. 5,000 will be utilised for scholarships, the balance having been already spent for an oil-painting and a souvenir which was presented to Mrs. Mitchell on the eve of their departure in February last.

A fire broke out at Madura on July 29th in the western portion of the town. Assisted by high easterly winds it spread to two other streets. and 24 houses, inhabited, mostly by poor people, were burnt down. About 100 families are rendered destitute. The District Superintendent of Police, the Reserve Inspector, the Town Inspector and a strong posse of Police, were immediately on the spot, and assisted the people in extinguishing the fire. There was no water in the Municipal hydrants and no wells near, so water from the drains was used. The estimated loss of property is Rs. 6,000. One woman was burned to death.

A case of dacoity is reported from the vicinity of Mahe, a French possession in Malabar, where on a recent night, a band of dacoits, armed with knives and "lathies" and numbering nearly twenty, is said to have trespassed into the house of a wealthy Tiyya and asked his wife to point out the place where the money and jewels had been deposited. On her refusal the dacoits are reported to have put out her eyes and also to have tortured her husband and their servant. The dacoits then tied the victims together, threw them in a room and carried away money and jewels valued at nearly Rs. 1,500 Investigation by the police has already resulted in the arrest of one man.

Haji Abdur Rahman of Delhi, a nephew of Haji Buksh Elahie of Calcutta, has submitted a memorial to the Home Department of the Government of India stating that to commemorate the recent Imperial visit to Delhi, and the restoration of the capital of India to Delhi, he desires to build and maintain a mosque and madrassah in the new Imperial city. The cost of the buildings, and the necessary funds for their up-keep and maintenance will be met by the Haji and members of his family. A piece of land about 5 acres square would be necessary. With regard to the cost of the site, the Haji hopes that the Government will grant the land free of cost, but should this not be granted, he is prepared to pay for it.

It is generally admitted, says the Calicut correspondent of the "Madras Mail," that we have not had such a monsoon as the present for many years. Our rainfall has exceeded the average by about 15 ins. Weeks of heavy and almost continuous rain have quite saturated the earth, and there have been numerous cases of walls and buildings collapsing through having been soaked right through. Casualties continue to be reported. At Cannanore a few days ago, the crews of some fishing smacks, their boats having been wrecked, were saved by a steamer which opportunely passed them. A native vessel was wrecked off Tellicherry; the crew, numbering 32, all perished. Some thirteen bodies have been washed ashore at different points on the coast. There has been bright sunshine, alternating with rain, since the 26 ult., betokening a break of fair weather.

BY THE WAY.

SOME years ago the late Mr. Robert Barett Browning who died recently in accepting the presidency of the Walworth Settlement which bears his father's name, sent the following message: "Being better able to handle the chisel than my pen, instead of a "written address," I propose doing myself the honour of offering for your acceptance a replica in marble of the portrait bust I made of my father shortly before his death. It pleased him greatly, and I think would stand appropriately in the hall which hears his name." The gift was duly received, and occupies a place in Browning Hall. Mr. Browning's disclaimer as to his literary gift is singularly interesting from the son of the most literary marriage on record. It recalls Scott's remark that he thanked heaven that none of his sons showed any taste for writing. He hoped that they would devote themselves to some more useful calling.

Mr. Browning's beautiful house in Venice is filled with relics of the two poets—his father and his mother. In one corner is a bust of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, modelled by her son, and her portrait by the same careful hand, and there is an earlier portrait of her, more beautiful than those one generally sees, and a bust of her as a young girl, with the curls in the same way that she wore them all her life. In another corner is the small writing desk she used, and near it is the bust of her husband. In a small alcove is a reproduction of a memorial tablet in Florence. Some of the other apartments are filled with beautiful old wood carving, old frescoes, and inlaid cabinets and pictures. Mr. Barrett Browning was always exceedingly gracious to visitors, regarding them as his guests.

A Munich paper has been searching the records of history to discover who were the first mountain climbers. It gives the palm to Moses and his ascent of Mount Sinai, and rules out Noah for his ascent of Mount Ararat, because he made it in a boat. There is sufficient evidence to show that the ancients thought mountain climbing sheer madness. No one in the time of Horace or Polibius wanted to go climbing for a summer holiday. A Chinese Emperor, in the seventh century, was the first to make climbing fashionable in the East. But the first true tourists in Europe seem to have been Dante, Petrarch, and Leonard. Then came the Emperor Maximilian, the first who used to hunt in the mountain near Innsbruck, and after him Conrad von Gesner and Josias Simlar explored the Swiss mountains. But climbing for pleasure such as we know it to-day was not thought of until quite recently.

It is satisfactory to learn from "Canada" that one section of the globe has determined to prevent its rivers from falling into the hands of a single person or any combined body of persons, and that these rivers will, for all time, be free to the whole world. Reference is, of course, made to Newfoundland, where a wise Government has decided that it is better for all that no obstacles be put in the way of any angler. Newfoundland possesses rivers that cannot be beaten as salmon waters, and these she means to reserve as an attraction to visitors. Once provided with a Government fishing licence, costing 10dols., anyone is free to cast his fly over any river in Newfoundland. The revenue derived from this source is all devoted to the sportsman's interests; net fishing stations along the coast which interfere unduly with a free run of fish into any river are bought up and discontinued; fishing wardens are maintined on all the principal streams, and these main attend to their duties thoroughly, being paid sufficiently well to devote their whole time to the work; where obstructions are found these are removed or passes built.

The state of California has recently discovered the great value of the ladybird as a destroyer of the plant lice that kill the fruit buds. These lice destroy orchards and vines, and their greatest enemy is the ladybird. The difficulty was to procure the ladybirds in sufficient number, and collectors were sent out into the mountains and the wilds of the Sierra country to collect them. In one canyon they discovered large quantities of the cast-off shells of ladybirds, but not a trace of the insect. After staking out the place they returned in the winter to discover the secret of the mystery. For under the snow they came across what looked like a peculiar snow-ball, with a nucleus of twigs and pine needles. The ball was broken open, and inside was found a squirming mass of ladybirds. Four hundred pounds of ladybirds were dug up in one day from under the snow and sent to Sacramento. The little creatures were kept alive during the winter, and then let loose in the fields, where they soon destroyed the noxious grubs. The expedition in search of ladybirds is made every year, and some ninety millions are generally collected in this way before they come out of their winter quarters.

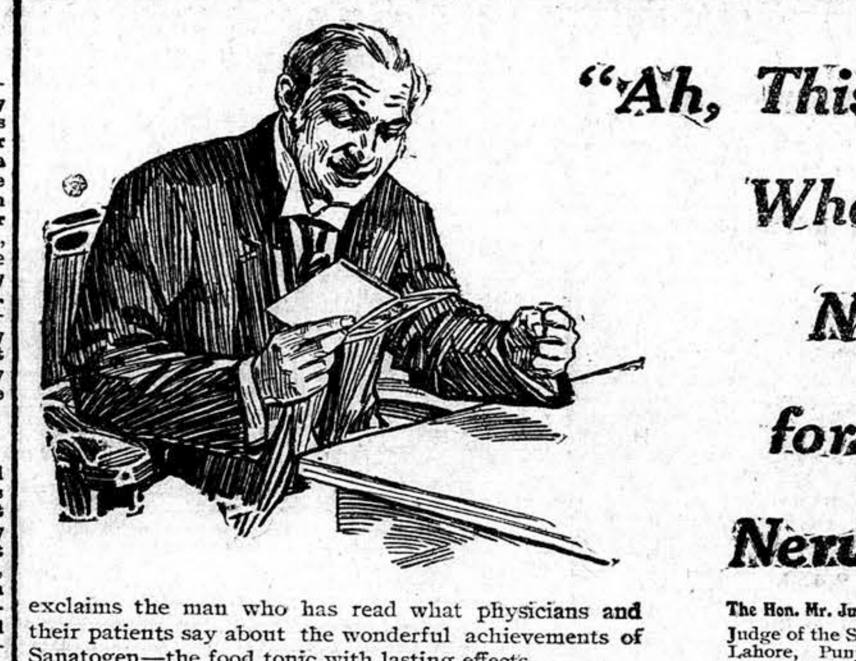
The 442 dangerous rocks and shoals, which the admiralty Hydrographer's annual report tells us were discovered last year by ocean survey vessels, are about the average number charted every year. Most of these, however, are due to the work of foreign Governments, rather more than 100 being reported by the vessels acting under the Hydrographer's instructions. Rear-Admiral H. E. P. Cust, the head of the British Hydrographic Department, is responsible for the charting of the coast-line not only of the British Isles, but of the whole of the British Empire, and in 1911 the Admiralty survey vessels accurately sounded more than 5,000 square miles of the world's oceans and charted over 900 miles of coast.

The demolition of the old G. P. O. in St. Martin's-le-Grand involves the removal of the clocks from that building which have hitherto been a great public convenience. The large clock, which was formerly in the portico, is, "St. Martin's-el-Grand" states, a splendid specimen of the workmanship of the famous horologist, B. L. Vulliamy, of the firm of Vulliamy and Sons, Pall-mall. According to an inscription on a brass plate on the clock, it was originally made in the year 1812 for the Earl of Lonsdale, and was intended to be erected Lowther Castle, but on account of the high cost—£1,060—that nobleman refused to accept it, and it remained on the maker's hands until the year 1828, when, through the good offices of Mr. Thomas Hoblyn, of the Treasury, it was purchased for the then new General Post Office for the sum of £735 10s. 10d. The works of the clock are of the finest description, the wheels being made of gunmetal, and the pinions of steel, all polished like fine watchwork, and it is understood that when putting the clock together Mr. Vulliamy wore kid gloves.

Trinity College, Dublin, which has been celebrating the bicentenary of its medical school, figures in these days as a staunch defender of the Union and a vigorous antagonist of the proposal to establish a Parliament in Dublin. How times change! A good many persons, probably, are unaware that in 1739, Trinity protested vigorously against the union of Ireland with Great Britain and called upon her representatives in the Irish Parliament to oppose it.

The American visitor who complains about the scarcity of shoeblacks in London street, writes a correspondent, had better keep away from Warsaw. An attempt was made in 1904 to introduce shoeblacks into the streets of Warsaw, but proved a complete failure, because, although the novelty excited the greatest interest, and a huge crowd of eager sightseers assembled whenever anybody had his boots blacked, few could be found to face the ordeal of publicity, and the shoeblacks were eventually withdrawn. In the United States publicity appears to be courted for this operation, but the elevated chair has never really "caught on" in London.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.



"Ah, This Is What I Need for My Nerves"

exclaims the man who has read what physicians and their patients say about the wonderful achievements of Sanatogen—the food tonic with lasting effects.

He has read the reports of physicians, ringing with praise of its value, the opinions of leading authorities, convincing beyond words, and the personal experiences of famous men and women who by the use of Sanatogen have obtained new vigour and health. He has read how it is composed of the two life-giving substances—pure milk-proteid and organic phosphorus—how scientific and certain is their action upon a debilitated nervous system.

Inspired with confidence he starts the use of Sanatogen. He *feels* the wonderful beneficial action of Sanatogen, its rejuvenating effect upon the nervous system—how much better appetite and digestion—how much greater power of endurance—how much improved strength of body and mind! There has been won another devotee of

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and every day, in every land, thousands of men and women are thus given a new lease of health, new strength and vitality, a new joy of living! Indeed, the history of Sanatogen is a wonderful record of aid to those whose nerves have become worn and tired.

"A Martyr to Malaria."

The revivifying, strength-giving effects of Sanatogen are most remarkable in cases of convalescence after Malaria, Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting tropical diseases. Here is a case in point:—

Mr. Thomas Lynn, c/o Presidency Postmaster, G.P.O., Calcutta, writes:—"I had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and brain fag, nervousness and Dyspepsia. Everybody advised me to go to the hills for some months, but this was impossible. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go."

Try Sanatogen To-day.

Over fourteen thousand letters from practising physicians pay eloquent tribute to the splendid properties of Sanatogen as an upbuilder of nerves and vitality. That is why Sanatogen stands supreme as the food tonic of intrinsic merit and proven effect. That is why *you* may use Sanatogen with the utmost confidence, with every assurance that it will lastingly benefit your health. Get a bottle to-day. It is sold at all chemists and bazaars.

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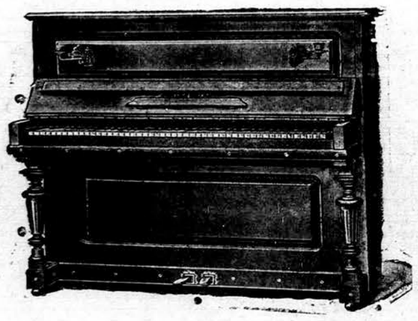
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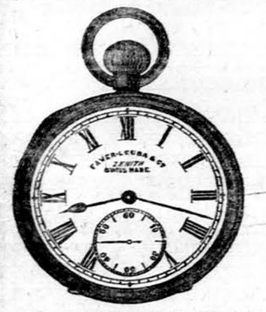
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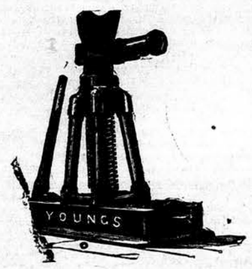
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